S1535-3

INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Prepared By:
Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

July 1985

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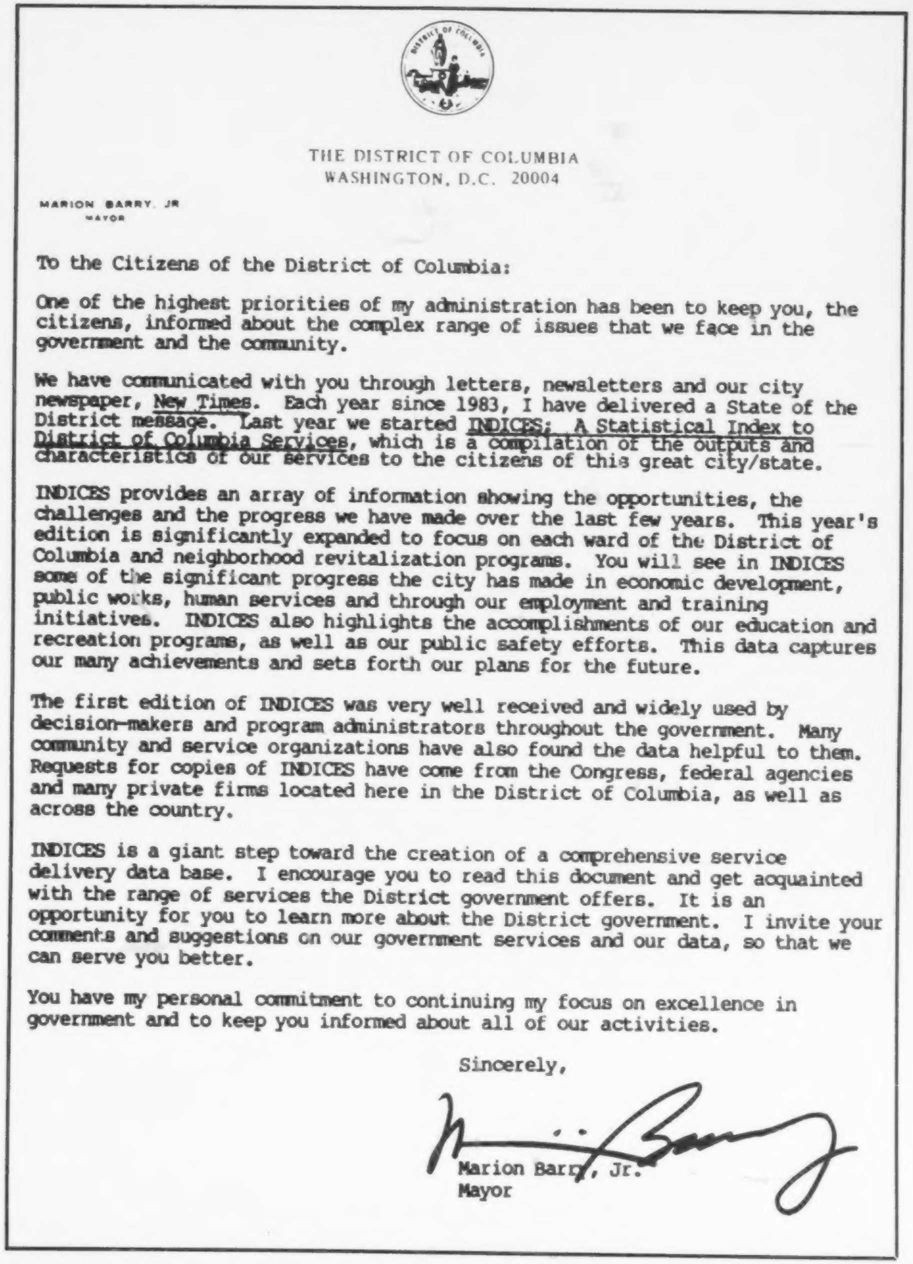


THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR
MAYOR

To the Citizens of the District of Columbia:

One of the highest priorities of my administration has been to keep you, the citizens, informed about the complex range of issues that we face in the government and the community.

We have communicated with you through letters, newsletters and our city newspaper, New Times. Each year since 1983, I have delivered a State of the District message. Last year we started INDICES: A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services, which is a compilation of the outputs and characteristics of our services to the citizens of this great city/state.

INDICES provides an array of information showing the opportunities, the challenges and the progress we have made over the last few years. This year's edition is significantly expanded to focus on each ward of the District of Columbia and neighborhood revitalization programs. You will see in INDICES some of the significant progress the city has made in economic development, public works, human services and through our employment and training initiatives. INDICES also highlights the accomplishments of our education and recreation programs, as well as our public safety efforts. This data captures our many achievements and sets forth our plans for the future.

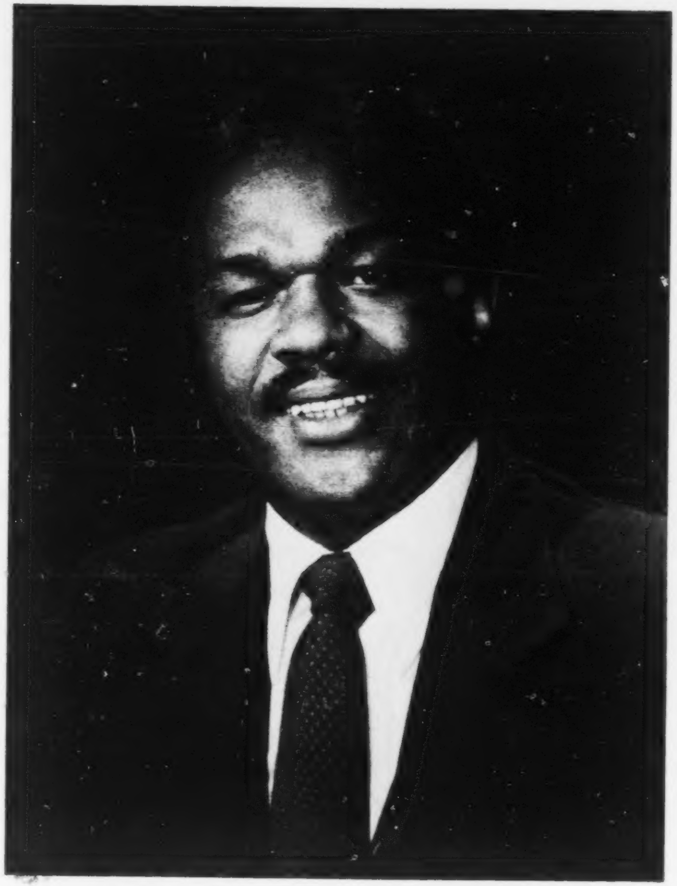
The first edition of INDICES was very well received and widely used by decision-makers and program administrators throughout the government. Many community and service organizations have also found the data helpful to them. Requests for copies of INDICES have come from the Congress, federal agencies and many private firms located here in the District of Columbia, as well as across the country.

INDICES is a giant step toward the creation of a comprehensive service delivery data base. I encourage you to read this document and get acquainted with the range of services the District government offers. It is an opportunity for you to learn more about the District government. I invite your comments and suggestions on our government services and our data, so that we can serve you better.

You have my personal commitment to continuing my focus on excellence in government and to keep you informed about all of our activities.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor



Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

PREAMBLE

INDICES is the first comprehensive statistical index ever compiled by the District of Columbia. INDICES was first published in June 1984. The document records a broad collection of current and historical data about the people, the neighborhoods, the economy and the government services of the District of Columbia and contains key program statistics for 1981 through 1984 along with projections for 1985. This information provides a data base against which future actions and activities can be measured. INDICES is published annually.

The information contained in INDICES is provided by various agencies within the District government. Through a process of identifying with the agency the key data elements that capture the significant outputs of government operations, the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation provides a snapshot of the scope of government services. Many of these data elements have never been published. In an effort to broaden the indicators published in this edition, the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation has sought data from the private sector and the federal government as well. To the extent that INDICES does not answer the questions that you are seeking to address, please let us know. We are interested in making this document as useful as possible to the reader.

Attention should be paid to whether the data is fiscal or calendar year data. We have chosen the period most frequently used by the agency or the basis upon which the data element is most commonly reported. To the extent that the reader has the need for additional information, the sources cited on the page containing that particular data element should be contacted.

INDICES is prepared by the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation and is available for $5.00 from:

District Building, Room 412
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
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INDICES CREDITS

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Economic Development:	Frank D. Reeves Municipal Center Lisa Berg
Human Services:	A Child Receiving Dental Care Eduardo Lopez D.C. Office of Latino Affairs
Education/Recreation:	Science in D.C. Public Schools Lisa Berg
Recreation Annual Events:	D.C. Marathon Gene Young D.C. Department of Recreation
Public Works:	Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant Sunny Mason D.C. Department of Public Works
Public Safety:	Prison Education Lisa Berg

Washington, The Government and The People

Celebrating a Clean Potomac River

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Washington, District of Columbia

Nation's Capital

The District of Columbia became the nation's capital in 1800 and has been the home of the federal government ever since. The original plan for the city was designed by General L'Enfant. The plan was further refined, and the first maps of the District of Columbia were drawn by Major Andrew Ellicott and his assistant, Benjamin Banneker. As the seat of the federal government, Washington, D.C. has been home to every president since John Adams.

Along Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, are the White House, the Capitol, the National Archives, the Treasury Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department. The federal government is currently redeveloping the Avenue between the White House and the Capitol. Washington is also home to the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, the headquarters for many federal departments and agencies. The federal workforce in the District of Columbia averaged 207,000 employees in 1984, about 60 percent of all federal employees in the metropolitan area. Many senators, Congressional representatives and federal officials make their home in Washington.

International Capital

In addition to its national capital role, the District of Columbia is host to 130 foreign embassies and missions with more than 10,000 employees. The presence of foreign governments attracts to Washington many international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the Organization of American States and the World Bank. Together, these foreign missions and agencies make Washington, D.C. an international capital.

National and International Cultural Center

The District of Columbia offers many nationally and internationally known museums and arts institutions. The Smithsonian Institution is curator of the nation's world renowned collection of natural history, technology and air and space exploration. The National Gallery of Art houses a fine collection of paintings and sculpture that is a national treasure. Other major Washington cultural institutions include National Theatre, Ford's Theatre, Arena Stage, the Kennedy Center and Phillips and Corcoran Galleries.

Sports Attraction

In sports, the District of Columbia is the home to the Washington Redskins, 1984 Eastern Division champions of the National Football League, and the Georgetown Hoyas, 1985 National Collegiate Athletic Association finalists. With the formation of a Baseball Commission, efforts are underway to attract a baseball team to the nation's capital.

In the metropolitan area the Capital Centre, a sports arena in Prince George's County, Maryland, is the homebase of the Washington Bullets of the National Basketball Association and the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League. The annual high school Capital Classic, where all-star high school basketball players from around the country compete against all-stars from Washington and the metropolitan area, is also played at the Capital Centre.

Washington, D.C., Compared With States

In 1983, the population of the District of Columbia was estimated to be 627,500, which was larger than four states: Alaska, Delaware, Vermont, and Wyoming. The District's voting age population of 465,700 was also larger than those four states. In 1983, District residents paid $1,027 million in federal income tax, a per capita payment of $1,636. The national average was $1,175.

Washington, D.C., Location and Layout

The District of Columbia is located among the mid-Atlantic states and covers 69 square miles. Sixty square miles are land area and nine square miles are water area. This diamond-shaped area, once a part of Maryland, shares a border with Maryland on three sides and with Virginia on the other. The Potomac River flows along the common border with Virginia.

Washington is laid out in four quadrants with the Capitol building as the centerpiece. North Capitol and South Capitol Streets start at the Capitol and serve as the dividing line between east and west. East Capitol Street and Independence Avenue extend from the Capitol to serve as the dividing line between north and south. Washington has avenues named for every state, thousands of acres of parkland and beautiful flowering trees—the most famous of which are the cherry blossom trees, a gift from Japan.

Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Center

The Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, SMSA, is comprised of 19 jurisdictions. The District of Columbia is the SMSA hub surrounded by Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland and Arlington County and the city of Alexandria in Virginia. Outlying jurisdictions included in the SMSA are Calvert, Charles and Frederick Counties in Maryland and Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and Stafford Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Vienna, Manassas and Manassas Park in Virginia.

Washington is the center of the ninth largest metropolitan area in the country. This metropolitan region has a population of over 3 million; metropolitan centers larger than Washington are Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Washington, District of Columbia, continued

Washington is unique as a metropolitan center. As of the 1980 census, it had a higher proportion of females participating in the labor force than any of the other 38 SMSAs with over 1 million population. It ranked first with a per capita income of $10,300. This reflects the high percentage of the population aged 25 and over who have a college degree, 33 percent, and the high percentage, 35 percent, of the civilian labor force, who are working in professional and managerial jobs. These factors combined result in the high per capita income.

Washington, D.C., Our Hometown

Home rule in the District of Columbia is 10 years old, having started in January 1975. The District has an elected Mayor, Council, non-voting Delegate to Congress and School Board and 37 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions. The District Building, home to the Mayor and the Council is on Pennsylvania Avenue, between the White House and the Capitol. Washington's downtown is undergoing a major transition. In recent years there has been a virtual explosion of development including the Washington Convention Center, hotels, office buildings, retail space and much more.

Washington's population is 627,500: 70 percent Black, 27 percent White and 3 percent other races. It has 95 neighborhoods rich in historical significance. They have names such as Brookland, Georgetown, Hillcrest, Shepherd Park and Tenleytown. These neighborhoods offer single family and multifamily housing which is close to shopping, entertainment, recreation and education. Ethnic diversity is evident in many communities and is often accented by shops offering goods from around the world and restaurants offering African, Latin, Chinese and Carribean cuisines.

Neighborhood organizations, such as Southeast Neighborhood House, Green Door, EOFULA and Iona House provide a range of social services. They serve the community's youngsters in need of day care, adolescents in need of job training and senior citizens in need of companionship and activities. District-operated recreation centers, schools and libraries enhance the quality of life. Churches of all faiths and synagogues enrich the lives and religious traditions of the people.

Neighborhood festivals have become increasingly popular. There is a Chinese New Year celebration in Chinatown. There are ethnic festivals in Adams Morgan and at the Greek Orthodox churches. These festivals keep alive the traditions of the diverse people who call Washington, D.C. their hometown.

Elected Officials

The District of Columbia

1985

Congressional Delegate	Mayor	Council Chairman
Walter Fauntroy, Democrat	Marion Barry, Jr., Democrat	David A. Clarke, Democrat

Councilmembers Elected At-Large

Betty Ann Kane	Democrat
Hilda H.M. Mason	Statehood
John Ray	Democrat
Carol Schwartz	Republican

Councilmembers Representing Wards

Frank Smith, Jr.	Democrat	Ward 1
John A. Wilson	Democrat	Ward 2
Polly Shackleton	Democrat	Ward 3
Charlene Drew Jarvis	Democrat	Ward 4
William R. Spaulding	Democrat	Ward 5
Nadine P. Winter	Democrat	Ward 6
H.R. Crawford	Democrat	Ward 7
Wilhelmina J. Rolark	Democrat	Ward 8

District of Columbia Board of Education

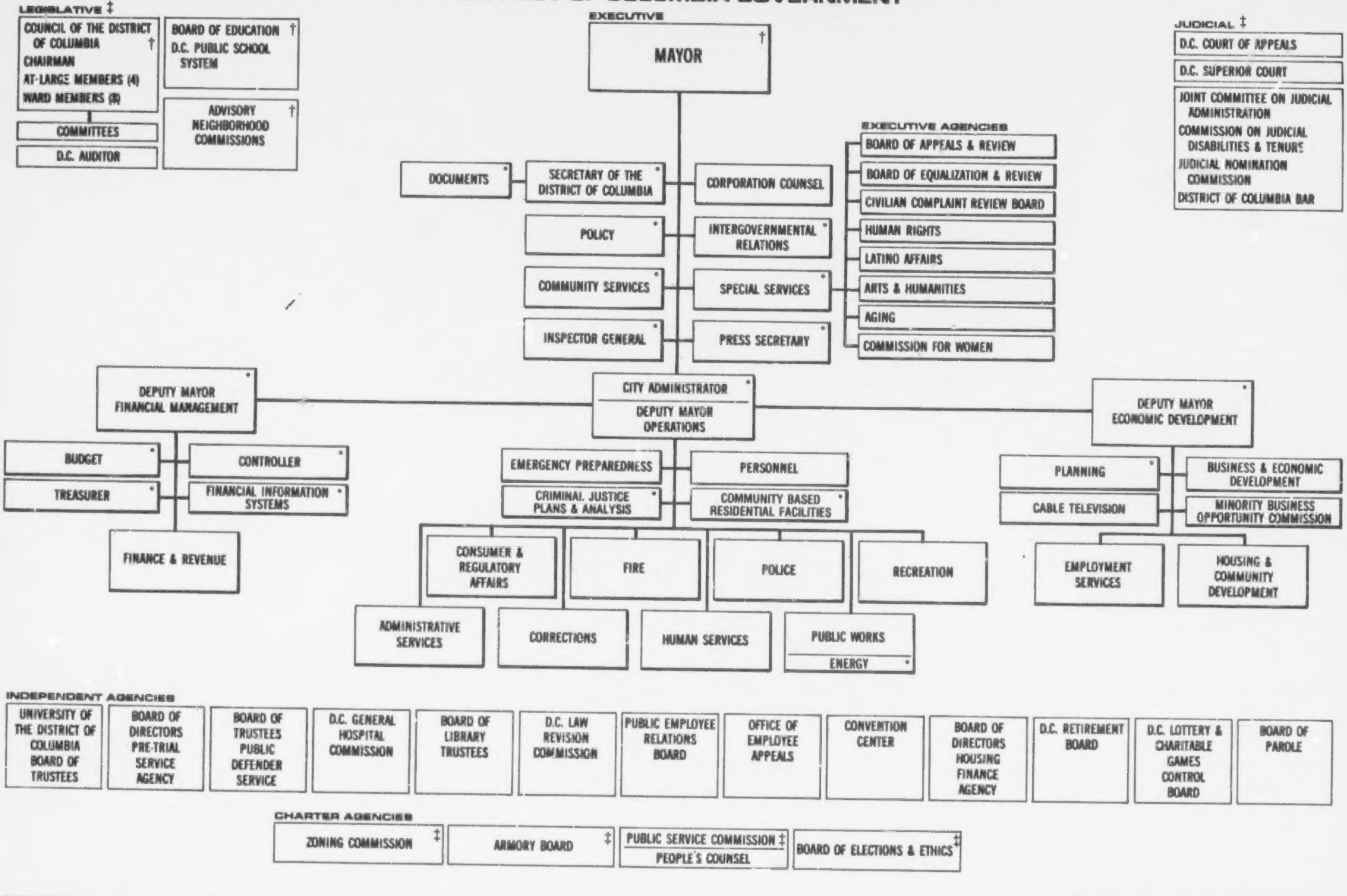
Rev. David H. Eaton	At-Large
Eugene Kinlow	At-Large
Barbara Lett Simmons	At-Large
Edna Frazier-Cromwell	Ward 1
R. David Hall, President	Ward 2
Wanda Washburn	Ward 3
Linda W. Cropp, Vice President	Ward 4
Bettie G. Benjamin	Ward 5
Bob Boyd	Ward 6
Nathaniel Bush	Ward 7
R. Calvin Lockridge	Ward 8
Camille McKennie	Student*

*Elected by city-wide student vote.

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions

A total of 323 advisory neighborhood commissioners is elected by single member districts within each ward.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT


LEGISLATIVE ‡
COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA †
CHAIRMAN
AT-LARGE MEMBERS (4)
WARD MEMBERS (8)
COMMITTEES
D.C. AUDITOR
BOARD OF EDUCATION †
D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS †
EXECUTIVE
MAYOR †
DOCUMENTS •
SECRETARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA •
CORPORATION COUNSEL
POLICY •
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS •
COMMUNITY SERVICES •
SPECIAL SERVICES •
INSPECTOR GENERAL •
PRESS SECRETARY •
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES
BOARD OF APPEALS & REVIEW
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION & REVIEW
CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD
HUMAN RIGHTS
LATINO AFFAIRS
ARTS & HUMANITIES
AGING
COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
JUDICIAL ‡
D.C. COURT OF APPEALS
D.C. SUPERIOR COURT
JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISABILITIES & TENURE
JUDICIAL NOMINATION COMMISSION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
DEPUTY MAYOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT •
BUDGET •
CONTROLLER •
TREASURER •
FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS •
FINANCE & REVENUE
CITY ADMINISTRATOR •
DEPUTY MAYOR OPERATIONS
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
PERSONNEL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS & ANALYSIS •
COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES •
CONSUMER & REGULATORY AFFAIRS
FIRE
POLICE
RECREATION
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
CORRECTIONS
HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC WORKS
ENERGY •
DEPUTY MAYOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT •
PLANNING •
BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CABLE TELEVISION
MINORITY BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRUSTEES
BOARD OF DIRECTORS PRE-TRIAL SERVICE AGENCY
BOARD OF TRUSTEES PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE
D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL COMMISSION
BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES
D.C. LAW REVISION COMMISSION
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BOARD
OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE APPEALS
CONVENTION CENTER
BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY
D.C. RETIREMENT BOARD
D.C. LOTTERY & CHARITABLE GAMES CONTROL BOARD
BOARD OF PAROLE
CHARTER AGENCIES
ZONING COMMISSION ‡
ARMORY BOARD ‡
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ‡
PEOPLE'S COUNSEL
BOARD OF ELECTIONS & ETHICS ‡

• EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

‡ NOT SUBJECT TO MAYOR'S REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY

† ELECTED OFFICE

SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR BOARDS/COMMITTEES CREATED BY STATUTE AND EXECUTIVE ORDER

5/85

REGIONAL BODIES

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION

Boards And Commissions

The Mayor appoints approximately 1,800 District residents to serve on the 135 boards and commissions and advisory committees associated with the District government. The functions of many of these bodies were established through legislation, before and after home rule. In some instances the appointments must be confirmed by the District of Columbia Council and members of most boards are required to live in the District of Columbia.

The boards, commissions, and committees have diverse responsibilities including the approval of professional licenses, setting policies for District elections, advising on consumer protection and many other issues. Some of the boards have governance authority over such institutions as the Public Library, the University of the District of Columbia, D.C. General Hospital and the Washington Convention Center. Other bodies advise the District government on a wide range of programs in the areas of social services, health care and the budget.

The Mayor urges individuals and organizations to make nominations for his consideration. Generally appointments are at the discretion of the Mayor. Membership is usually restricted to residents of the District of Columbia. Current policy is to make membership of boards, commissions and advisory committees representative of the demographic and geographic diversity of the District. Terms of members are generally three to four years. Members serve staggered terms so that some appointments will be made to almost every board every year. The rotation of members results in continuity of membership and the opportunity for new input.

Members give freely of their time in the service of the government, although some do receive modest fees. This volunteer effort enhances the processes of government and ensures public input in the activities and services that the District government provides. Literally thousands of hours of time are given by board, commission and committee members each year.

Source: Mayor's Office of Boards and Commisions

Government In The District Of Columbia

Form of Government

On January 2, 1975, the officials of the District's "home rule" government were inaugurated. An elected Mayor, the Chairman and 12 members of the Council of the District of Columbia were sworn into office. This elected form of government was authorized by law on December 24, 1973, when the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, Public Law 93-198 was signed by the President. The "Home Rule Charter," contained in this Act, was accepted by a majority of the voters in a Charter referendum on May 7, 1974.

The Charter calls for the Mayor, the Chairman and four Councilmembers to be elected at-large. One Councilmember is elected from each of the eight wards, for a total Council membership of 13. All terms are four years; two of the at-large Councilmembers are to be of a different political party. The election for the Mayor and the Council Chairman is in the so-called off-year of national elections; six Councilmembers are elected every two years.

Board of Education

In 1968, prior to the inception of home rule, District residents gained the right to elect the members of the Board of Education, by virtue of Public Law 90-292. Three members are elected at-large and one member is elected from each of the eight wards. They serve four year staggered terms. There is also a student member elected by the student body. The Board members elect the president who serves for a one year term.

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions

The Charter authorized the election of Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, ANCs. Currently there are 37 organized ANCs, composed of 323 commissioners representing single member districts. The boundaries of ANCs are drawn to correspond with neighborhoods in the District; single member districts within the ANCs are determined on the basis of population. The ANC commissioners are elected on a nonpartisan basis for two year terms. They advise the District government on transportation, zoning, environmental services and other public policy issues that affect their neighborhoods.

Responsibilities of Government

The District government operates on a fiscal year, which begins on October first of each year and ends on September thirtieth of the following year. The District has the most complex responsibilities of any local government. It has responsibilities as the nation's capital, such as receiving international visitors in many protocol ceremonies, and the provision of public safety and public works for the federal establishment in Washington. As a local government it administers all services that are found in state, county, city and other levels of government. It is unique in the type and range of services it provides; this makes it very difficult to compare the District with any other jurisdiction. Responsibilities include a public university, a public hospital, a state level correctional system, state licensing and regulatory functions and a state level court system. Zoning decisions, traffic control and the provision of income support programs are among the diverse responsibilities of the District government.

Government in the District of Columbia, continued

Legislative Authority

With the exceptions of approving the budget and imposing a tax on the income of nonresidents, Congress in the "Home Rule Charter" delegated broad legislative authority to the elected government. However, the Charter requires that any legislation, approved by the Mayor and the Council, except for emergency legislation, the budget act and some acts pertaining to the sale of bonds, must layover in Congress for 30 legislative days before it becomes effective. During the review period Congress may veto any such act if both houses adopt a resolution of disapproval and the President supports a resolution of disapproval. In cases relating to the Criminal Code, the review period is 60 legislative days. A Congressional legislative day is a day in which both houses of the United States Congress are in session.

In the case of the budget, the act approved by the Mayor and Council is considered to be a legislative proposal. The budget contains the planned expenditure of all revenues. After it is enacted by the Mayor and the Council it must be forwarded by the Mayor to the President of the United States. After the President has reviewed the budget, he forwards it to Congress for review and approval. The pre-home rule roles of the President and the Congress in the District's budget process were not significantly changed by enactment of the home rule legislation. In the cases of the sale of bonds and emergency legislation, acts of the local government are final and require no Congressional review. However emergency actions expire in 90 days and, in general, cannot be reenacted.

In addition to the tax, budget and legislative restrictions, the Charter reaffirmed the right of the U.S. Attorney's Office to prosecute adult felony and misdemeanor cases, the power of the President to appoint local judges and the federal land use powers of the National Capitol Planning Commission.

Appointed Form of Government

From 1967 to 1974, the District was governed by a single Mayor-Commissioner and a nine-member Council, both appointed by the President of the United States, under Reorganization Plan No. 3 approved by President Lyndon B. Johnson. The appointed Council inherited the limited legislative powers that had been exercised by the previous Board of Commissioners. During this period most of the important legislation affecting the District was enacted by the Congress.

Between 1874 and 1967, the District was governed by three commissioners, also appointed by the President of the United States. While early history records some citizen participation in municipal affairs through elected mayors and legislatures prior to 1874, all self-government ended in 1874.

The History and Status of Home Rule Actions

Statehood Petition

To overcome the limits of the current home rule authority, the District is seeking statehood. In 1979, under the leadership of a statehood initiative group, citizens placed a statehood initiative on the ballot. With a 60 percent approval by the electorate, the initiative passed and set into motion the process of a state constitutional convention. In November 1981, 45 delegates were elected to draft a constitution for the future state. The convention convened on January 30, 1982, and concluded May 29, 1982 with the adoption of a constitution for the State of New Columbia. On November 2, 1982, the voters approved the state constitution.

The petition asking for admission to the Union by the State of New Columbia was filed with the Congress on September 9, 1983, along with the state constitution and its legislative history. On September 12, 1983, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to admit the State of New Columbia to the Union. This bill has been reintroduced and is pending before the House District Committee of the United States House of Representatives. In the Senate, a similar proposal was introduced and is pending.

Statehood efforts began in 1970 with the formation of the D.C. Statehood Party. The late Julius Hobson, Sr. founded the party and served as an at-large member of the first elected home rule District of Columbia Council where he helped to raise the consciousness of the citizens of the District about the values and powers of statehood. Statehood for D.C. requires a majority vote in both houses of Congress and the signature of the President of the United States.

Voting Rights Constitutional Amendment

A Constitutional amendment is necessary to provide Congressional voting representation for a city. Such an amendment passed by Congress in 1978 would provide full voting representation for the District in both the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress. In order to amend the Constitution, three-fourths of all state legislatures must ratify an amendment within seven years of its approval by Congress. To date, only 16 of the 38 states needed to ratify the District's voting rights act have done so. The seven years will expire in August 1985.

Non-voting Congressional Delegate

In 1970, Public Law 91-510, enacted by the Congress gave the District a non-voting Delegate in the U.S. House of Representatives. Although the Delegate to the Congress cannot fully participate in the legislative process he can represent the interests of the District of Columbia through the committees and subcommittees on which he serves.

Presidential Election Balloting

On April 3, 1961, the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, granting District residents the right to vote in Presidential elections for the first time. Three electors, representing the District, cast ballots for President and Vice President in 1964 and in each subsequent Presidential election.

A Decade Of Home Rule

Home Rule Established

The tenth anniversary of limited self-government for the District of Columbia under its current charter was observed on January 2, 1985. The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act* passed by Congress and signed into law by the President on December 24, 1973, gave the residents of the District of Columbia limited powers of self-government. The citizens of the District elected a Mayor, Council Chairman and twelve council members in November 1974. These persons were sworn into office on January 2, 1975. Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, which were also established in the Charter, were organized in 1975 and commissioners were elected to office in November 1976.

Home Rule Celebration

To celebrate the accomplishments of a decade of home rule, events were held throughout the District of Columbia. A birthday party was held in the District Building on January 2, 1985 to coincide with the inauguration of six District Councilmembers. The open house was followed by a prayer breakfast, a gala ball and symposia on the history of the District, the Office of the Secretary and the Office of the City Administrator were conducted. Presentations by former and current elected officials gave meaning and perspective to the events of a decade. A documentary film of the first 10 years of home rule was presented to each school and each library. A brochure which captures the history and accomplishments of home rule was published. The Mayor's annual State of the District Address spelled out many outstanding improvements that the home rule government has brought.

This historic year has focused attention on the many achievements of the District of Columbia government as it begins another decade of serving the people in Washington, D.C., "A Capital City" and a hometown.

Home Rule: 1975-1985

In the first decade the foundation of local self-government was laid by the enactment of key legislation needed to establish the District's identity as a local government. Legislation enacted included an independent merit personnel system, a local depository act, the creation of Advisory Neighborhood Commissions and the authority to enter the municipal bond market. Under local management, the District's budgets have been balanced in accordance with local government standards; the accumulated deficit, inherited from pre-home rule governments has been reduced. The District's books have been audited by certified public accountants and have been found to be in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles. Agencies and functions have been reorganized to improve service delivery and to ensure service responsiveness to citizens.

Home Rule: The Challenge Continues

Full home rule authority continues to be a challenge. Modifications to the District's Charter are being sought to obtain: full voting representation in the U.S. Congress; authority to appoint judges to District of Columbia courts; sole authority to prosecute criminal violations of District of Columbia laws; establishment of a formula on which future federal payments in-lieu-of-taxes will be based; authority to levy nonresident income taxes; budget autonomy; authority to pass local laws without Congressional review; and statehood. Achievement of these goals is critical for the District government to ensure local control over local affairs, rights and responsibilities that other Americans take for granted.

District Building

Home of the Local Government

The District Building at 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, is the center of the government of the District of Columbia. The District Building commands a spacious downtown corner on the famous Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. It was opened to the public on July 4,1908. "City Hall" was previously located at 464 Louisiana Avenue, Northwest, from May 1895 to July 1908 and prior to that time was at several other locations.

The District Building has an elegant American Beaux-Arts exterior facade. The interior of the building has spacious halls and marble stairways throughout the six-story structure. Wood paneling and fireplaces with mantels can be found in the offices of the three former commissioners, the form of government at the time the building was constructed. Much of the original interior design has been modified because of changes in the form of government and the need to conform the space accordingly.

The offices of the Mayor and the District Councilmembers are located in the District Building, as is the Council Chamber, where legislative actions take place. In addition, the City Administrator/Deputy Mayor for Operations, the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development and the Deputy Mayor for Finance, the Secretary of the District of Columbia, the Corporation Counsel and several other executive branch agencies offices are located in the District Building. The Zoning Commission and the Board of Elections and Ethics are also located there.

District Building

Council Of The District Of Columbia

The Council of the District of Columbia is the legislative branch of the District of Columbia government. Because of the special legal status of the District, the responsibilities of the Council encompass those functions of the legislative branches of city, county and state government.

The Council consists of a Chairman and twelve members, who are elected for four year terms. One Councilmember is elected from each of the eight wards. The Chairman and four other members are elected at-large. Two of the four at-large members are required to be of a different political party.

The Council exercises its legislative responsibilities through 11 standing committees. Proposed legislation is referred to an appropriate committee where all data collection, hearings, analysis and other related activities are conducted. Council rules require public notice of all matters under consideration; most bills are considered after a public hearing. Bills are reported to the Committee of the Whole for clearance. If cleared, the bill is scheduled for a Council legislative session. All legislation approved by the Council goes to the Mayor for ten working days. During this time the Mayor may sign the bill, making it an act; take no action allowing the act to be approved automatically or veto the bill. To override a veto requires a two-thirds vote of the Council. All non-emergency acts must then go to Congress for review. The review period lasts for sixty days for changes to the Criminal Code and thirty days for other legislation. Congress may disapprove a District act by adopting a joint resolution of disapproval which is signed by the President. Only two acts have been vetoed by Congress during the first ten years of local home rule.

During Council Period V, 1983-1984, the Council considered 1,623 legislative items, including 482 bills, 68 emergency resolutions, 614 ceremonial resolutions and 459 other resolutions. Other resolutions include reorganization plans, appointments to boards and commissions, compensation agreements, designations of residential parking permit areas, budget reprogrammings, procedural rules and economic development projects.

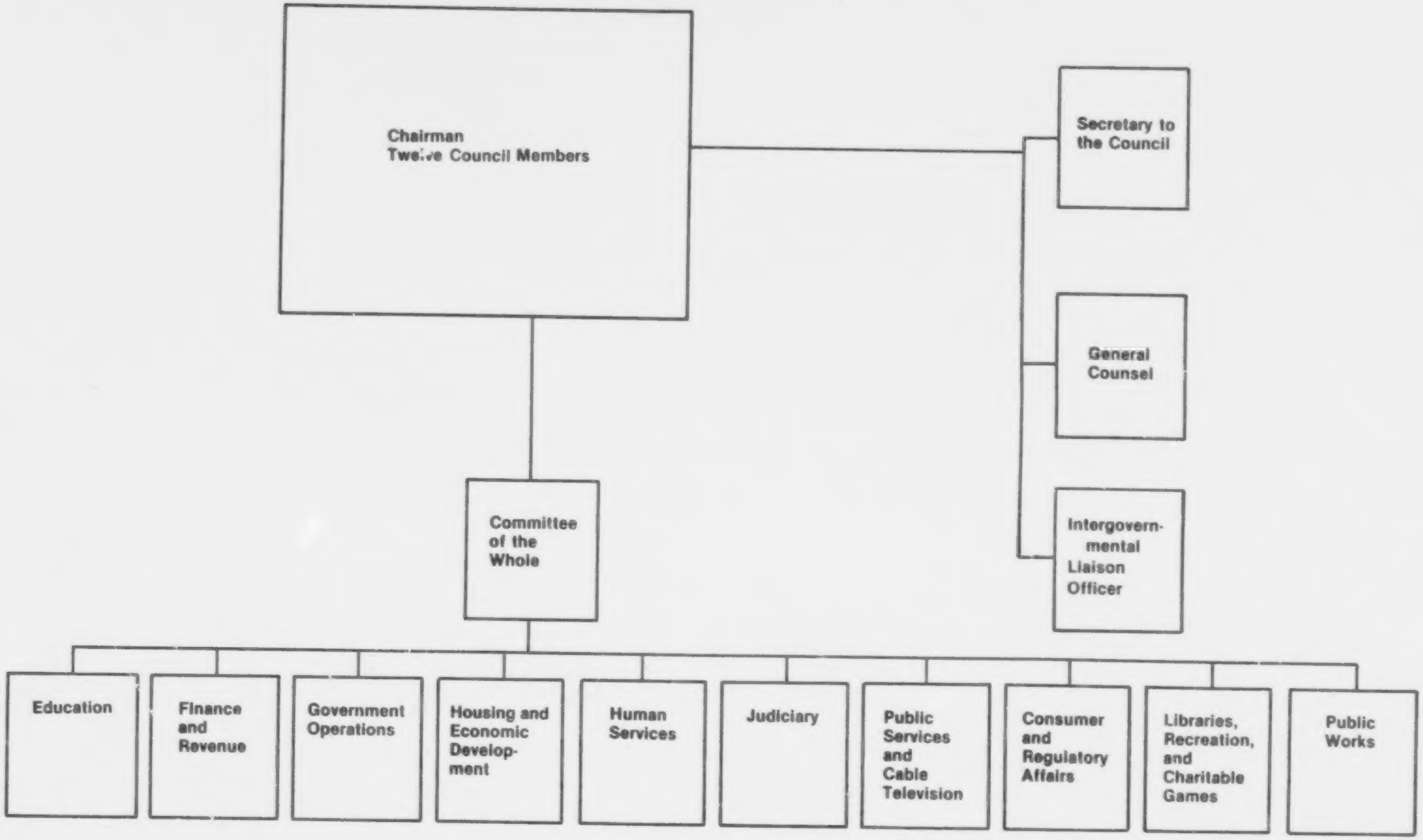
Legislative Activity

Council Period	III	IV	V
	1979-80	1981-82	1983-84
Bills Introduced	415	534	482
New D.C. Laws Enacted	172	206	177
Temporary Laws Enacted	*	4	18
Emergency Bills Introduced	232	135	68
Emergency Acts Enacted	163	85	56
Ceremonial Resolutions Introduced	239	427	614
Ceremonial Resolutions Passed	238	426	612
Other Resolutions Introduced	276	257	459
Other Resolutions Passed	217	184	369

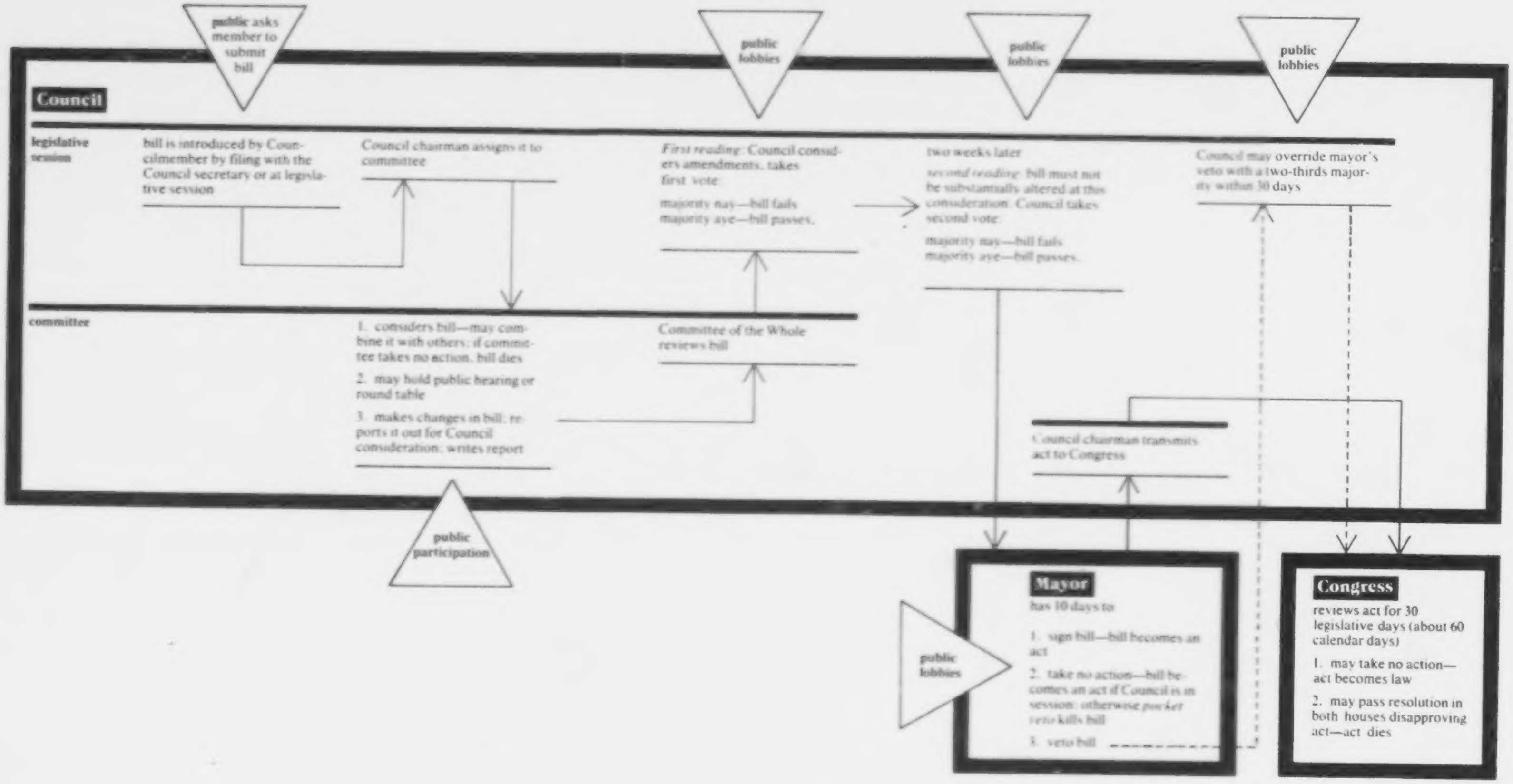
*Per a Council rule change in 1980, temporary laws were established; these laws remain in effect for 180 days.

Source: Office of Intergovernmental Relations

Table of Organization of the District of Columbia Council


Chairman
Twelve Council Members
Secretary to the Council
General Counsel
Intergovernmental Liaison Officer
Committee of the Whole
Education
Finance and Revenue
Government Operations
Housing and Economic Development
Human Services
Judiciary
Public Services and Cable Television
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Libraries, Recreation, and Charitable Games
Public Works

How A Bill Becomes Law


public asks member to submit bill
public lobbies
public lobbies
public lobbies
Council
legislative session
committee
public participation
public lobbies
Mayor
Congress

bill is introduced by Councilmember by filing with the Council secretary or at legislative session

Council chairman assigns it to committee

1. considers bill—may combine it with others; if committee takes no action, bill dies

2. may hold public hearing or round table

3. makes changes in bill; reports it out for Council consideration; writes report

Committee of the Whole reviews bill

First reading: Council considers amendments, takes first vote:

majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes.

two weeks later

second reading: bill must not be substantially altered at this consideration. Council takes second vote:

majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes.

Council may override mayor's veto with a two-thirds majority within 30 days

Council chairman transmits act to Congress

Mayor has 10 days to

1. sign bill—bill becomes an act

2. take no action—bill becomes an act if Council is in session; otherwise *pocket veto* kills bill

3. veto bill

Congress reviews act for 30 legislative days (about 60 calendar days)

1. may take no action—act becomes law

2. may pass resolution in both houses disapproving act—act dies

Wards Of The District Of Columbia

Wards are political subdivisions of the District. Wards, as we know them today, were first created in 1968 in the District in order to implement the legislation authorizing election of the Board of Education members. The boundaries of the wards have been redrawn twice after the final counts from the 1970 and 1980 censuses.

In accordance with a Supreme Court ruling that requires equal representation, the District reconfigures the ward boundaries after each decennial census to ensure that each resident is equally represented. When boundary changes are necessary, the District's Office of Planning prepares the preliminary ward boundaries, as close as possible to natural neighborhood boundaries, to equalize the population among the wards. The Mayor proposes the ward boundary plan to the Council of the District of Columbia as legislation and the Council, after review, enacts the ward boundaries into law. This was last done in 1982 on the basis of the 1980 census.

In the early 1800s there were political jurisdictions. Ward boundaries were established in 1801, and were reconfigured on several occasions as the cities of Washington and Georgetown grew and the rural area of Northwest County became populated. Wards existed until 1874, at which time Congress established an appointed Board of Commissioners and all self government ended. Those ward boundaries bear no resemblance to today's boundaries.

Today, there are eight wards, with populations ranging from 74,900 to 82,000 residents. Eight Councilmembers and eight School Board members are elected by wards. There are three at-large representatives on the Council and the School Board. The Board of Elections and Ethics subdivides the wards into precincts for the purpose of conducting elections. There are currently 137 such precincts. In accordance with the Home Rule Charter, Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, ANCs, are also assigned by wards. The 37 ANCs are further subdivided into single member districts, SMDs, of which there are 323. The ANC and SMD boundaries are established through Council legislation. The Office of Community Services coordinates communication between the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions and District agencies.

Wards of the District of Columbia, continued

	Land Area		Population		Population Density		Population Density	
	Total Acreage*	Rank	1983 Residents**	Rank	Residents per Total Acreage	Rank	Residents per Residential Acreage***	Rank
Ward 1	1,195	8	78,200	5	65	1	116	2
Ward 2	4,168	3	82,000	1	20	5	131	1
Ward 3	6,390	1	76,100	6	12	8	26	8
Ward 4	3,757	5	80,500	3	21	4	47	7
Ward 5	4,276	2	81,000	2	19	6	59	5
Ward 6	2,712	7	74,900	7	28	2	86	3
Ward 7	3,377	6	79,900	4	24	3	53	6
Ward 8	3,959	4	74,900	8	19	7	67	4
Total	**29,834**		**627,500**		**21**		**58**	

* Excludes rights-of-way, includes parkland. The large acreage in Ward 3 reflects the presence of most of Rock Creek Park.

** Preliminary 1983 population estimate.

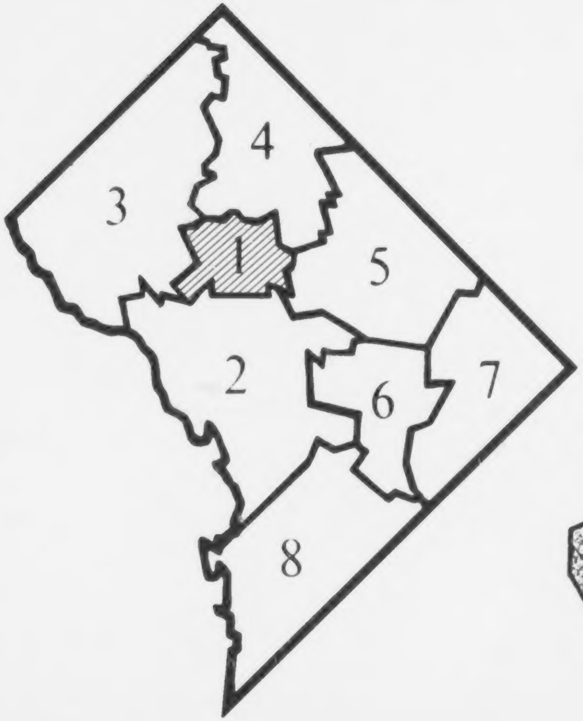
*** Residential acreage totals 10,447. Institutions such as Saint Elizabeths Hospital and major installations such as Bolling Air Force Base are excluded, as is the population who live there. The high population density in Wards 1 and 2 results from relatively high density housing and comparatively less residential acreage than in the other wards.

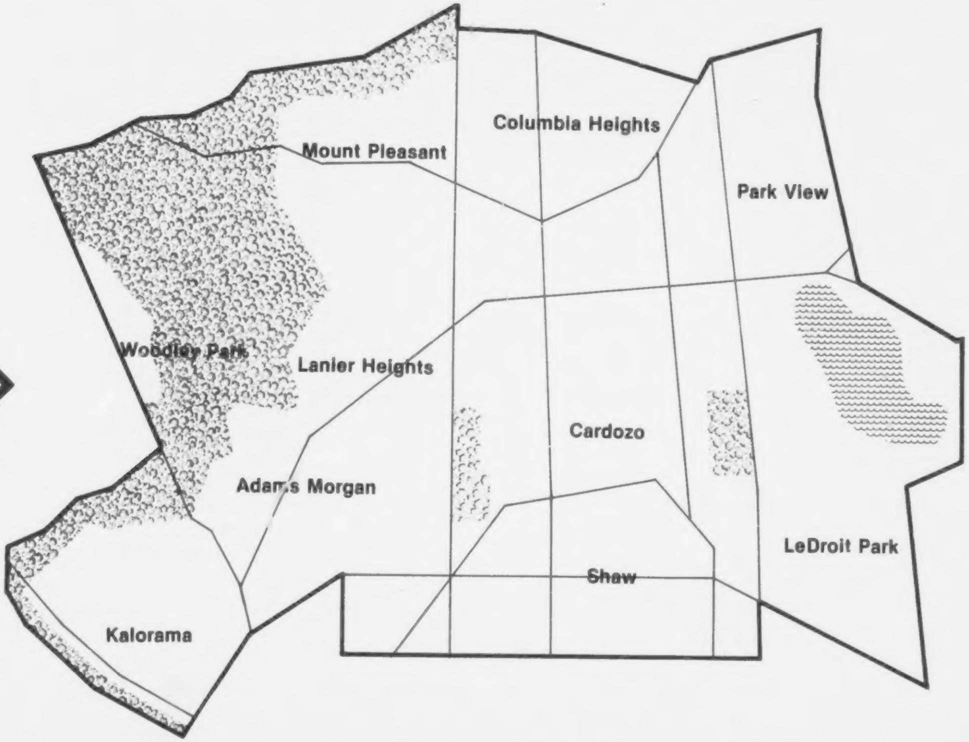
Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Ward One

Ward 1 is located at about the center of the District. It is in the Northwest quadrant and has the smallest land area of any ward in the city. Ward 1 is bounded by Piney Branch Parkway and Spring Road on the north; S Street on the south; Park Place and First Street, Bryant and Second Streets on the east; and Rock Creek Park on the west.

Ward 1 has many of the older neighborhoods in the District. The expansion of trolley lines along Columbia Road in the early 1900s spurred development in Adams Morgan, Columbia Heights, Kalorama, LeDroit Park, Meridian Hill, and Mount Pleasant. Many structures in these neighborhoods are today designated as historic landmarks. Kalorama, 16th Street and LeDroit Park have been registered as historic districts. Other neighborhoods in Ward 1 include Cardozo, Park View, and Shaw. This ward has a rich variety of racial and ethnic groups.




Columbia Heights
Mount Pleasant
Park View
Woodley Park
Lanier Heights
Cardozo
Adams Morgan
LeDroit Park
Shaw
Kalorama

Ward One, continued

The major commercial corridors in the ward are along Georgia Avenue, U Street, Connecticut Avenue, 18th Street and Columbia Road. Two Metrorail stations are planned with the development of the green line: the U Street and Columbia Heights stations. Howard University with 7,424 employees is a major employer in the ward. The National Zoo, with its Chinese pandas, is a tourist attraction.

Significant capital improvements are underway under the sponsorship of the District. The construction of the Frank D. Reeves Municipal Office Building at 14th and U Streets is expected to spur substantial economic development. The planned Samuel Jackson Plaza and Howard Gateway projects are expected to transform the Shaw area.

Ward 1 is represented on the District of Columbia Council by Frank Smith, Jr. and is also the home of the Chairman of the Council, David A. Clarke. The School Board representative for the ward is Edna Frazier-Cromwell, and Reverend David Eaton, an at-large member of the School Board, lives in the ward. There are 5 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions in Ward 1, with 40 single member districts. In addition to elected officials, Ward 1 has a number of active civic and citizens associations. The Adams Morgan Community Development Corporation and the 14th and U Streets Coalition are two of the organizations in the ward that work to insure the orderly development of their neighborhoods. Among the service organizations in the ward are the D.C. Office of Latino Affairs, Ayuda and the Council of Hispanic Agencies which serve the ward's Hispanic community.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

12 Elementary Schools
2 Junior High Schools
2 High Schools
1 Special Center
17 Total

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

5 Swimming Pools
10 Tennis Courts
10 Playfields

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

Frank D. Reeves Municipal Office Building
Fire Company No. 11
Samuel Jackson Plaza
Anthony Bowen YMCA
Dunbar Theatre
Bennett Building
Howard Gateway

Overview of Ward 1

Population Characteristics

	Ward 1	Total District
RESIDENTS, 1983 Est.	78,200	627,500
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	21%	24%
19 to 64 years	67	64
65 years & over	12	12
	100%	100%
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	70%	70%
White	24	27
Other	6	3
	100%	100%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1980		
Average Size — Persons	2.21	2.40
1 Person	46%	39%
2 Persons	25	26
3 - 5 Persons	23	29
6+ Persons	6	6
	100%	100%
INCOME, 1979		
Median Household Income	$12,997	$16,210
Poverty Population	20%	18%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 1	Total District
ACRES OF LAND, 1985*	1,195	29,834
Taxable Land	62%	44%
Tax-exempt Land	38	56
	100%	100%
TAXABLE ACRES, 1985	753	13,206
Residential	81%	73%
Commercial	12	10
Industrial	2	4
Vacant	3	9
Other	2	4
	100%	100%
HOUSING UNITS, 1982	38,200	280,500
Housing Distribution, 1980		
Renter Occupied	67%	59%
Owner Occupied	21	32
Vacant**	12	9
	100%	100%
Subsidized	9%	10%

* Excludes rights-of way

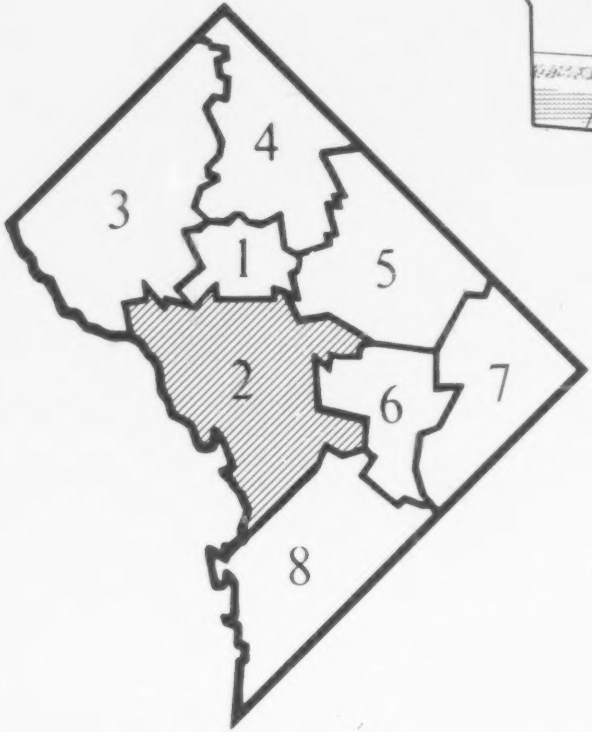
** Includes vacant for sale or rent; sold or rented but not yet occupied; and off the market housing

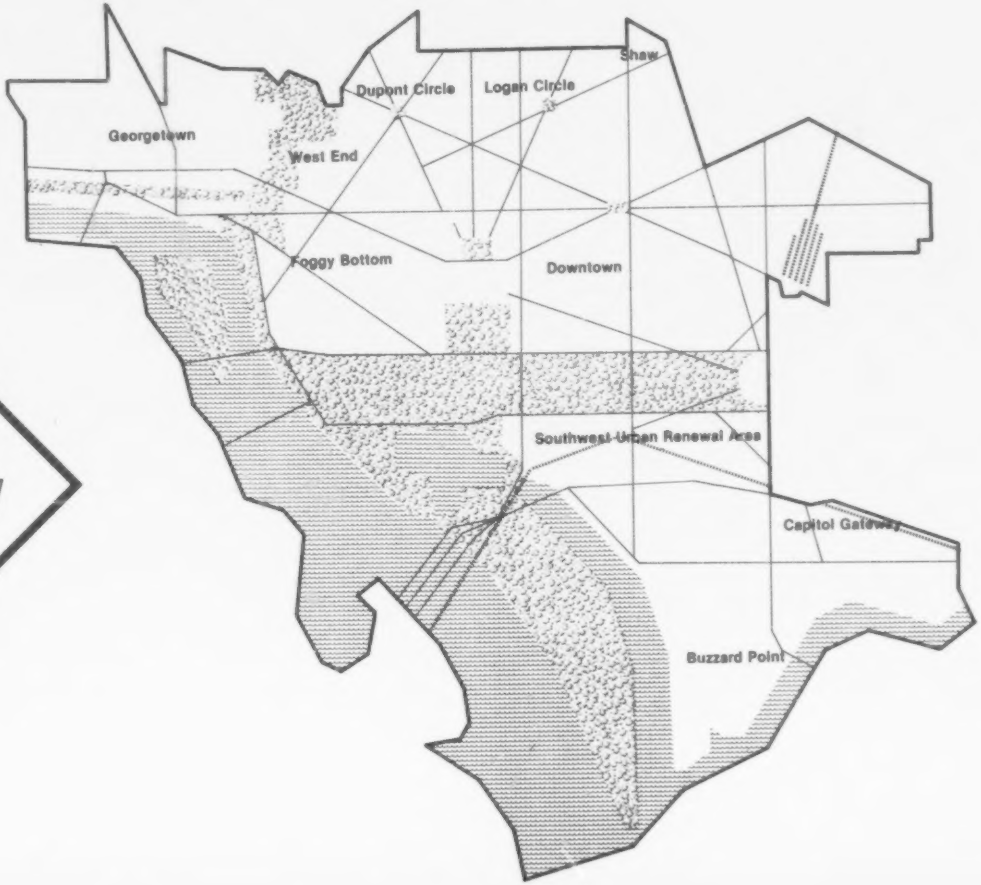
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Two

Ward 2 is bounded by S Street and Florida Avenue to the north; the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers to the south; North and South Capitol Streets, the Southeast Freeway and 11th Street to the east; and Glover Park to the west. The ward is in all four quadrants of the District and occupies most of the western section of the original city of Washington, as it existed in the 1800s.

Some of the more familiar neighborhoods in Ward 2 are known as Chinatown, Downtown, Dupont Circle, Foggy Bottom, Georgetown, Logan Circle, Shaw and Southwest. The Southwest section of the ward is an urban renewal area that has been revitalized over the course of two decades with housing, restaurants and shops along the Potomac River. The housing stock varies widely in the ward depending on the neighborhood. High rise multifamily buildings are present in Dupont Circle and Southwest, while row houses predominate in Georgetown and Shaw. Many apartment buildings have been converted to condominiums. Ward 2 has the largest number of condominiums in the District.




Shaw
Dupont Circle
Logan Circle
Georgetown
West End
Foggy Bottom
Downtown
Southwest Urban Renewal Area
Capitol Gateway
Buzzard Point

Ward Two, continued

Ward 2 is the center of the commercial area of Washington, D.C. It contains the boutiques of Georgetown; the department stores located in the central retail core along F Street; and the commercial office corridor along K Street. During the 1920s, large numbers of Chinese people settled around the intersection of Seventh and H Streets, Northwest. "Chinatown," as it is called today, the home for many of the District's Asian residents, is in the process of being revitalized. The Washington Convention Center located in Ward 2, has proven to be a magnet for national conventions, tourists and development.

The United States Capitol, the White House, the Smithsonian Institution and the federal monuments, are located along or adjacent to the mall area. Most federal departments are headquartered in Ward 2, as are many international agencies, such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The economic development of Ward 2 is continuing with many private downtown hotel, office and retail complexes. Examples include Techworld, a one million square foot trade mart with a 900 room hotel and 52,000 square feet of retail space, and a 956 room Grand Hyatt Hotel under construction and adjacent to the Washington Convention Center. There are a number of development projects sponsored by the District government, including the International Trade and Cultural Center and the Mount Vernon Square, University of the District of Columbia complex. Three private universities are also located in Ward 2: Georgetown, George Washington and Southeastern Universities.

Ward 2 is represented by John A. Wilson on the District Council and R. David Hall on the School Board. There are 5 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions in the ward, with 43 single member districts. In addition to these elected officials, the ward has a number of very active citizen and civic associations. The Southwest Community House and the UPO/Neighborhood Development Center provide support services to people who live in the ward.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

12 Elementary Schools
4 Junior High Schools
2 Senior High Schools
1 Special Ed. School
19 Total

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

7 Swimming Pools
21 Tennis Courts
20 Playfields

METRORAIL STATIONS

Metro Center
Federal Triangle
Smithsonian
L'Enfant Plaza
Farragut West
McPherson Square
Foggy Bottom/GWU
Archives
Union Station
Gallery Place
Judiciary Square
Farragut North
Dupont Circle

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

Chinatown
Union Station Redevelopment
International Cultural
&Trade Center
Metro Green Line
F Street Redevelopment
Mount Vernon Square/UDC
Georgetown Waterfront

Overview of Ward 2

Population Characteristics

	Ward 2	Total District
RESIDENTS, 1983 Est.	82,000	627,500
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	12%	24%
19 to 64 years	77	64
65 years & over	11	12
	100%	100%
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	47%	70%
White	48	27
Other	5	3
	100%	100%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1980		
Average Size — Persons	1.83	2.40
1 Person	59%	39%
2 Persons	22	26
3 - 5 Persons	16	29
6+ Persons	3	6
	100%	100%
INCOME, 1979		
Median Household Income	$15,567	$16,210
Poverty Population	21%	18%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 2	Total District
ACRES OF LAND, 1985*	4,168	29,834
Taxable Land	33%	44%
Tax-exempt Land	67	56
	100%	100%
TAXABLE ACRES, 1985	1,376	13,206
Residential	39%	73%
Commercial	38	10
Industrial	6	4
Vacant	11	9
Other	6	4
	100%	100%
HOUSING UNITS, 1982	47,300	280,500
Housing Distribution, 1980		
Renter Occupied	67%	59%
Owner Occupied	14	32
Vacant**	19	9
	100%	100%
Subsidized	15%	10%

* Excludes rights-of way

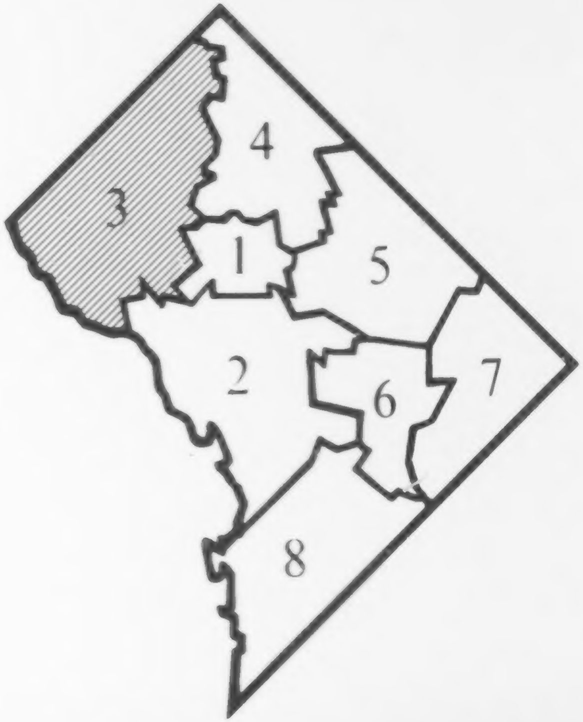
** Includes vacant for sale or rent; sold or rented but not yet occupied; and off the market housing

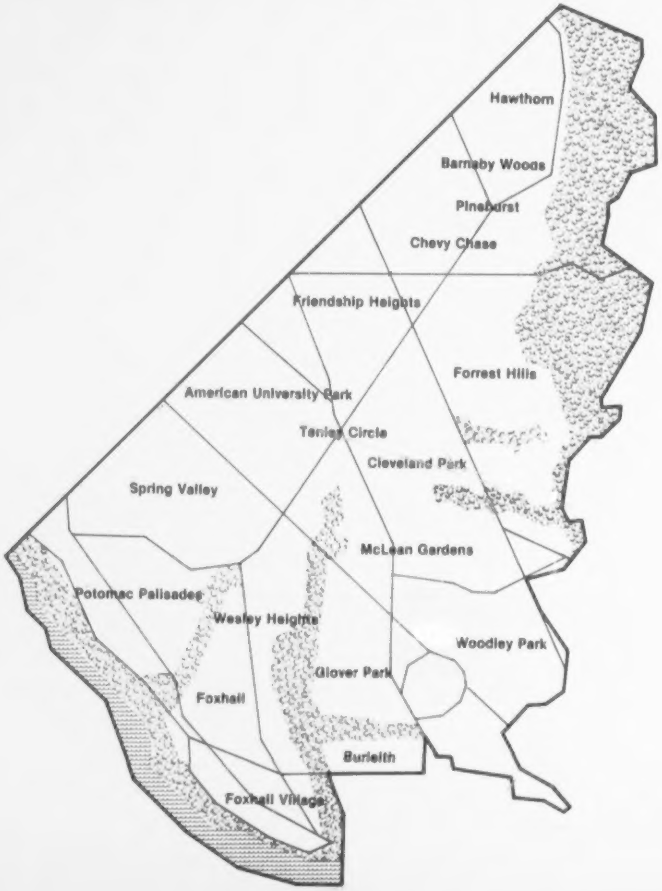
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Three

Ward 3 is located in the Northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia and is bounded by the Maryland line to the north; Rock Creek Park, Connecticut Avenue, and 27th Street to the east; Oak Hill Cemetery, Reservoir Road, and the Potomac River to the south. Ward 3 has the largest land area of any ward in the District, with 6,389 acres. Most of Rock Creek Park is included within the boundaries of Ward 3.

In the mid 1800s, development in the ward was an outgrowth of shipping along the Potomac River at the Georgetown waterfront. At that time Georgetown was a separate city. Farms developed around the Georgetown seaport, with agricultural trade centers on major roads. By 1896, residential neighborhoods had been established in Northwest County at Burleith, Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Palisades, Tenleytown, Wesley Heights, and Woodley Park. These neighborhoods exist today, along with others, such as Foxhall, McLean Gardens and Spring Valley. About 49 percent of the ward's housing is one unit structures, predominantly single family detached dwellings. Many apartment buildings have been converted to condominiums.




Hawthorn
Barnaby Woods
Pinehurst
Chevy Chase
Friendship Heights
Forrest Hills
American University Park
Tenley Circle
Cleveland Park
Spring Valley
McLean Gardens
Potomac Palisades
Wesley Heights
Woodley Park
Glover Park
Foxhall
Burleith
Foxhall Village

Ward Three, continued

This ward has the highest concentration of senior citizens in the District. It is also the most affluent, as measured by median household income of $25,167. Ward 3 has a small average household size, 1.95 persons, compared to the District average of 2.4 persons per household.

The primary commercial corridors in Ward 3 are Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenues. They are served by the Metro red line, which extended its operations in 1984, with two additional stations in Ward 3. Major institutions such as American University, the University of the District of Columbia, the Howard University Law School, Mount Vernon College, and Sibley Hospital are located in Ward 3. The U.S. Naval Observatory and the National Cathedral are two of the national landmarks located in the ward. Many embassies and chanceries of foreign governments are located along Massachusetts Avenue.

Ward 3 is represented on the District Council by Polly Shackleton. Carole Schwartz, an at-large member of the Council, lives in the ward. Ward 3 is represented by Wanda Washburn on the School Board. There are 6 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions in the ward, with 39 single member districts. In addition to elected officials, there are citizen and civic associations representing every neighborhood in the ward. There are numerous service organizations in the ward, many serving the elderly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

11 Elementary Schools
1 Junior High School
2 Senior High Schools
1 Special Ed. School
1 Career Development School
16 Total

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

2 Swimming Pools
26 Tennis Courts
11 Playfields

METRORAIL STATIONS

Woodley Park/Zoo
Cleveland Park
Van Ness/UDC
Tenleytown
Friendship Heights

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

McLean Gardens
Intelsat
23 Chancery Sites

Overview of Ward 3

Population Characteristics

	Ward 3	Total District
RESIDENTS, 1983 Est.	76,100	627,500
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	14%	24%
19 to 64 years	71	64
65 years & over	15	12
	100%	100%
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	5%	70%
White	91	27
Other	4	3
	100%	100%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1980		
Average Size — Persons	1.95	2.40
1 Person	49%	39%
2 Persons	29	26
3 - 5 Persons	20	29
6+ Persons	2	6
	100%	100%
INCOME, 1979		
Median Household Income	$25,167	$16,210
Poverty Population	8%	18%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 3	Total District
ACRES OF LAND, 1985*	6,389	29,834
Taxable Land	51%	44%
Tax-exempt Land	49	56
	100%	100%
TAXABLE ACRES, 1985	3,253	13,206
Residential	83%	73%
Commercial	5	10
Industrial	0	4
Vacant	9	9
Other	3	4
	100%	100%
HOUSING UNITS, 1982	41,600	280,500
Housing Distribution, 1980		
Renter Occupied	49%	59%
Owner Occupied	45	32
Vacant**	6	9
	100%	100%
Subsidized	1%	10%

* Excludes rights-of way

** Includes vacant for sale or rent; sold or rented but not yet occupied; and off the market housing

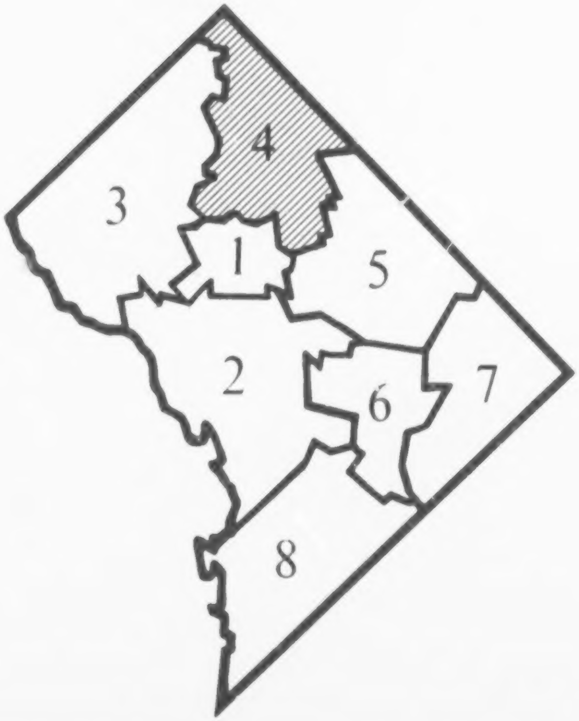
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

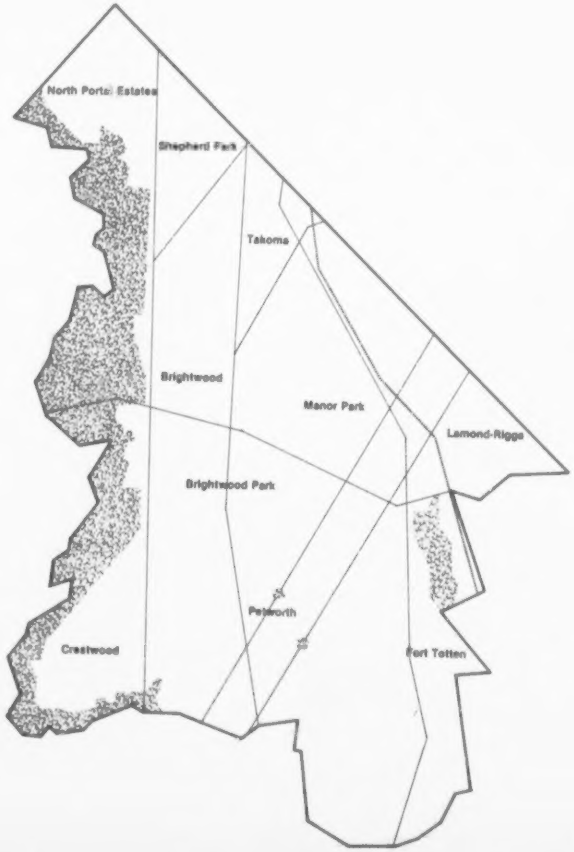
Ward Four

Ward 4 is bounded by Eastern Avenue on the north; Hawaii Avenue, Harewood Road and the Metro right-of-way on the east; Michigan Avenue and Spring Road on the south; and Rock Creek on the west. The ward boundaries extend into both the Northeast and Northwest quadrants of the District.

Primarily residential, Ward 4 has some of the District's oldest neighborhoods. Crystal Springs, known today as Brightwood, was founded in 1730. Military forts, such as Fort Totten, were constructed during the Civil War in what is now Ward 4, and today the fort area is a park. Generations ago, patrons of the local horse racing tracks used a turnpike built in 1819 which ran between the old city boundary and the District line. Later this turnpike became known as Georgia Avenue and spurred much economic and residential development.

Today among the many neighborhoods of Ward 4 are Brightwood, Crestwood, Lamond-Riggs, Petworth, North Portal Estates and Shepherd Park. The housing stock in these neighborhoods is generally single family detached dwellings. Ward 4 has the highest percentage of homeownership of any ward in the District of Columbia, with 52 percent of the housing units being owner occupied.




North Portal Estates
Shepherd Park
Takoma
Brightwood
Manor Park
Lamond-Riggs
Brightwood Park
Petworth
Crestwood
Fort Totten

Ward Four, continued

Ward 4's major commercial corridor is Georgia Avenue. In addition, Kennedy Street and several streets in Takoma Park provide neighborhood retail services. Major institutions located in the ward include Children's Hospital, U.S. Soldiers and Airmen's Home, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington Hospital Center and the Veteran's Administration Hospital which together provide the majority of the jobs in the ward.

Ward 4 is represented on the District Council by Councilmember Charlene Drew Jarvis, and it is the home of U.S. Congressional Delegate Walter Fauntroy and at-large Councilmember Hilda H.M. Mason. Linda W. Cropp is the Ward 4 School Board member and at-large School Board member Barbara Lett Simmons lives in the ward. There are 4 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions in the ward with 41 single member districts. In addition to these elected officials, there are a number of active community organizations which meet regularly to discuss community matters.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

14 Elementary Schools
3 Junior High Schools
2 Senior High Schools
2 Special Ed. Schools
1 Career Development School

22 Total

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

5 Swimming Pools
14 Tennis Courts
15 Playfields

METRORAIL STATIONS

Fort Totten
Takoma Park

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

Washington Hospital Center Modernization
Safeway Expansion on Georgia Avenue
Green Line Metro Expansion
Rehabilitation Hospital Construction

Overview of Ward 4

Population Characteristics

	Ward 4	Total District
RESIDENTS, 1983 Est.	80,500	627,500
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	22%	24%
19 to 64 years	64	64
65 years & over	14	12
	100%	100%
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	87%	70%
White	12	27
Other	1	3
	100%	100%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1980		
Average Size — Persons	2.68	2.40
1 Person	30%	39%
2 Persons	27	26
3 - 5 Persons	35	29
6+ Persons	8	6
	100%	100%
INCOME, 1979		
Median Household Income	$18,970	$16,210
Poverty Population	10%	18%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 4	Total District
ACRES OF LAND, 1985*	3,757	29,834
Taxable Land	40%	44%
Tax-exempt Land	60	56
	100%	100%
TAXABLE ACRES, 1985	1,893	13,206
Residential	86%	73%
Commercial	5	10
Industrial	3	4
Vacant	4	9
Other	2	4
	100%	100%
HOUSING UNITS, 1982	30,400	280,500
Housing Distribution, 1980		
Renter Occupied	44%	59%
Owner Occupied	52	32
Vacant**	4	9
	100%	100%
Subsidized	0%	10%

* Excludes rights-of way

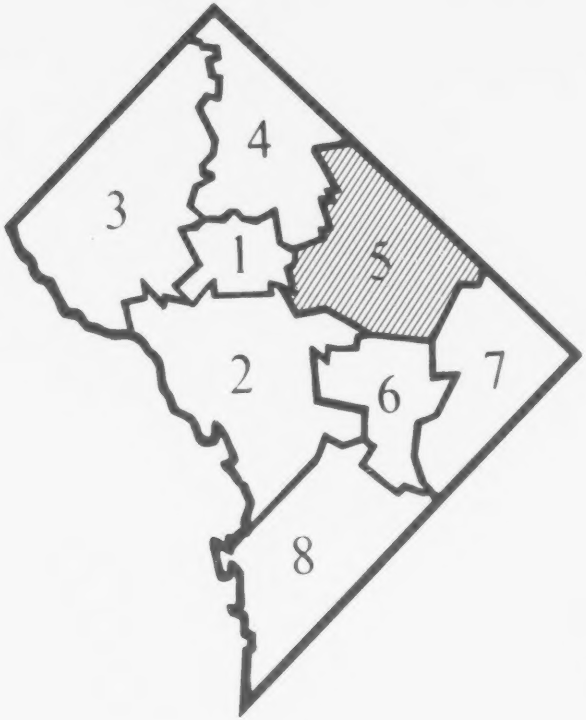
** Includes vacant for sale or rent; sold or rented but not yet occupied; and off the market housing

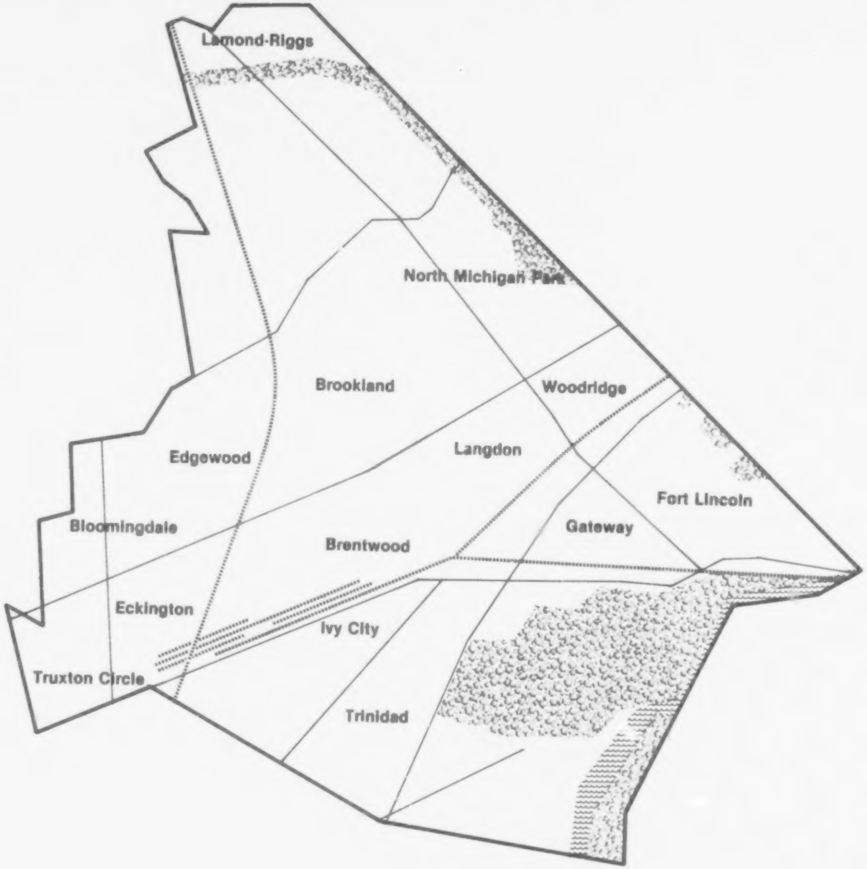
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Five

Located in the upper Northeast section of the District of Columbia, Ward 5 is bounded by Kennedy Street on the north; Eastern Avenue on the District line to the east; the Anacostia River, Benning Road, Florida Avenue, and New York Avenue on the south; New Jersey Avenue, Second Street, Michigan Avenue and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the west.

The first people settled here in what is now known as Brookland in 1688. Today there are over 15 neighborhoods in Ward 5 including Bioomingdale, Brentwood, Eckington, Ivy City, Trinidad, and Woodridge. Fort Lincoln, a new-town in-town, was developed on land formerly owned by the federal government and transferred to the Redevelopment Land Agency. Fort Lincoln offers a range of housing opportunities for the elderly, families and single individuals.




Lamond-Riggs
North Michigan Park
Brookland
Woodridge
Langdon
Edgewood
Fort Lincoln
Bloomingdale
Gateway
Brentwood
Eckington
Ivy City
Truxton Circle
Trinidad

Ward Five, continued

Ward 5 is unique among the city's wards because it has more industrial acreage than any ward in the District. To improve employment opportunities in the New York Avenue and Florida Avenue corridors, the District purchased two land parcels. One parcel in the Capital City Market, formerly the Florida Avenue Market, is being developed into a multi-tenant food wholesale distribution center. The second parcel, the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, contains 26 acres of land and will be developed into the District's first light industrial park. With the purchase of the IBM building in 1984, the Industrial Park is on its way to opening in 1985. Another significant achievement in the ward is the opening of the Rhode Island Avenue Shopping Center.

The ward is home to several academic institutions including the Catholic University of America, Gallaudet College of the Deaf and Trinity College. Of national interest in the ward is the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception and the National Arboretum, which contains a world renowned collection of bonsai trees and plants.

Ward 5 is represented on the District Council by William R. Spaulding, and on the Board of Education by Bettie G. Benjamin. Ward 5 is also the home of at-large District Council member John Ray. There are 3 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions with 42 single member districts in Ward 5. In addition to the elected officials, there are a number of active civic and citizens associations in the ward which work to improve the neighborhoods.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

15 Elementary Schools
5 Junior High Schools
3 Senior High Schools
3 Career Development Schools
1 Special Ed. School
27 Total

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

6 Swimming Pools
40 Tennis Courts
21 Playfields

METRORAIL STATIONS

Brookland
Fort Totten
Rhode Island Avenue

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

Hechinger Mall
Capitol City Market
Rhode Island Avenue Shopping Center
Catholic University Stadium
Brentwood Shopping Center
U.S. Post Office Facility
Capital City Business and Industrial Park
IBM Building
Washington Beef
Ottenberg Bakery
D.C. Association for Retarded Citizens Building

Overview of Ward 5

Population Characteristics

	Ward 5	Total District
RESIDENTS, 1983 Est.	81,000	627,500
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	25%	24%
19 to 64 years	62	64
65 years & over	13	12
	100%	100%
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	89%	70%
White	9	27
Other	2	3
	100%	100%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1980		
Average Size — Persons	2.72	2.40
1 Person	30%	39%
2 Persons	27	26
3 - 5 Persons	34	29
6+ Persons	9	6
	100%	100%
INCOME, 1979		
Median Household Income	$15,262	$16,210
Poverty Population	18%	18%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 5	Total District
ACRES OF LAND, 1985*	4,276	29,834
Taxable Land	50%	44%
Tax-exempt Land	50	56
	100%	100%
TAXABLE ACRES, 1985	2,129	13,206
Residential	61%	73%
Commercial	9	10
Industrial	14	4
Vacant	10	9
Other	6	4
	100%	100%
HOUSING UNITS, 1982	30,800	280,500
Housing Distribution, 1980		
Renter Occupied	50%	59%
Owner Occupied	44	32
Vacant**	6	9
	100%	100%
Subsidized	10%	10%

* Excludes rights-of way

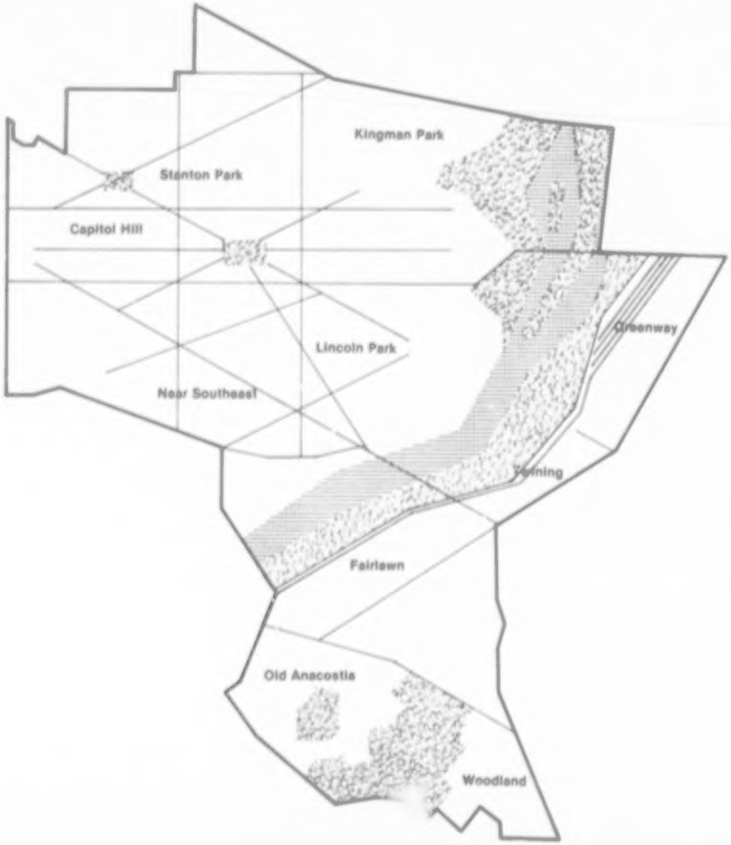
** Includes vacant for sale or rent; sold or rented but not yet occupied; and off the market housing

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Six

Ward 6 is situated in the near Northeast and Southeast areas of the District. Its boundaries begin at the U.S. Capitol and stretch eastward across the Anacostia River. Ward 6 is bounded on the north by Florida Avenue and Benning Road; and on the south by the Southwest Freeway and Virginia Avenue, Southeast. East of the River, the ward is bounded by East Capitol Street to the north; Morris Road, Southeast to the south; Minnesota Avenue, Naylor Road and 25th Street, Southeast to the east. Three bridges span the Anacostia River joining the eastern and western portions of the ward.

Two neighborhoods in the ward have been in existence since the 1800s, Capitol Hill and Old Anacostia. Both are nationally designated historic districts and as such, contribute to the cultural heritage, visual beauty and historic interest of the city. Residential restoration in the area has preserved the historical structures and revitalized these neighborhoods. Other neighborhoods in Ward 6 are Fairlawn, Kingman Park, Stanton Park, and Woodland. Row house structures are prevalent throughout the ward, with some multifamily housing.


Kingman Park
Stanton Park
Capitol Hill
Lincoln Park
Near Southeast
Greenway
Benning
Fairlawn
Old Anacostia
Woodland

Ward Six, continued

The three main commercial corridors in Ward 6 stretch along H Street, Northeast, Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road, Southeast and Pennsylvania Avenue, Southeast. Metrorail serves the ward with four stations on the blue/orange lines. D.C. General Hospital, the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, home of the Washington Redskins, the National Guard Armory, and D.C. Detention Center are the major local government facilities located in Ward 6. Of national significance in the ward are the Supreme Court, Library of Congress, U.S. Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Museum of African Art, the Frederick Douglass Home and the U.S. Capitol and grounds which is located in both Wards 2 and 6.

A citizens government planning committee is preparing final recommendations for the future use of Eastern Market. It is the oldest farmer's market in the District, dating back to 1873. Many of the businesses on H Street, Northeast, are targeted for redevelopment through the Urban Development Action Grant Program and other loan and grant programs. The approval of the alignment of the Metrorail green line means that the subway is on its way to the Anacostia area. The Anacostia Metrorail station will be a catalyst for residential and commercial development.

Ward 6 is represented on the District Council by Nadine Winter and is home to at-large Councilmember Betty Ann Kane. Robert Boyd is the Ward 6 School Board member. Ward 6 is divided into 3 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions with 38 single member districts. Neighborhood organizations in Ward 6 include the Anacostia Economic Development Corporation, Friendship House, Northeast Housing Association, Southeast Neighborhood House and numerous block clubs, civic associations and planning councils.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

16 Elementary Schools
4 Junior High Schools
2 Senior High Schools
1 Career Development School
2 Special Ed. Schools
25 Total

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

6 Swimming Pools
16 Tennis Courts
20 Playfields

METRORAIL STATIONS

Capitol South
Eastern Market
Potomac Avenue
Stadium/Armory

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

H Street Corridor
Eastern Market
Southeast Mini-Market
Old Jail Site

Overview of Ward 6

Population Characteristics

	Ward 6	Total District
RESIDENTS, 1983 Est.	74,900	627,500
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	24%	24%
19 to 64 years	66	64
65 years & over	10	12
	100%	100%
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	77%	70%
White	22	27
Other	1	3
	100%	100%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1980		
Average Size — Persons	2.49	2.40
1 Person	36%	39%
2 Persons	27	26
3 - 5 Persons	30	29
6+ Persons	7	6
	100%	100%
INCOME, 1979		
Median Household Income	$16,365	$16,210
Poverty Population	19%	18%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 6	Total District
ACRES OF LAND, 1985*	2,712	29,834
Taxable Land	38%	44%
Tax-exempt Land	62	56
	100%	100%
TAXABLE ACRES, 1985	1,026	13,206
Residential	77%	73%
Commercial	8	10
Industrial	1	4
Vacant	10	9
Other	4	4
	100%	100%
HOUSING UNITS, 1982	32,400	280,500
Housing Distribution, 1980		
Renter Occupied	57%	59%
Owner Occupied	34	32
Vacant**	9	9
	100%	100%
Subsidized	7%	10%

* Excludes rights-of way

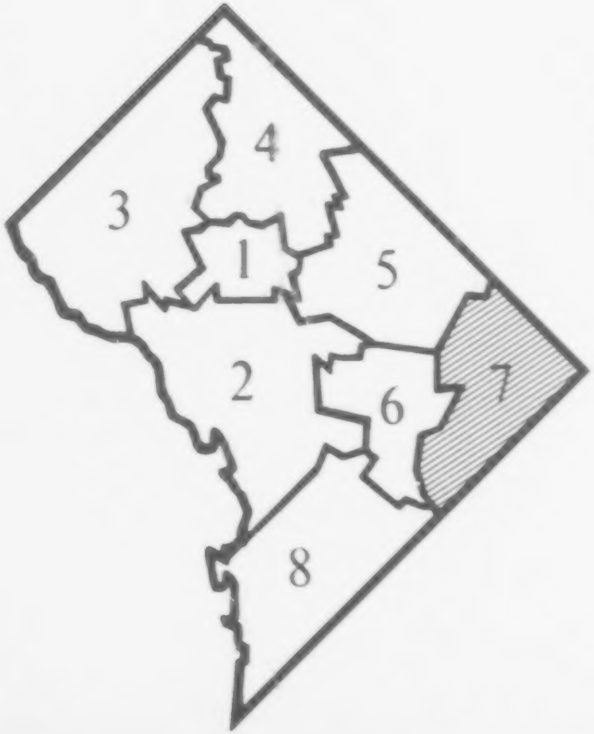
** Includes vacant for sale or rent; sold or rented but not yet occupied: and off the market housing

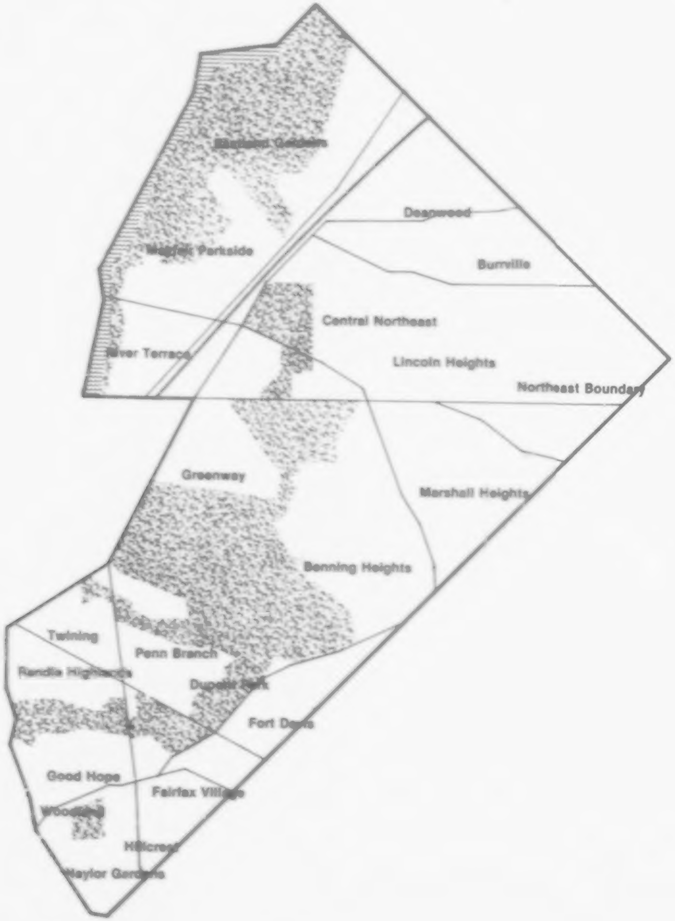
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Ward Seven

Ward 7 is located in the Northeast and Southeast quadrants of Washington, D.C. The ward is generally bounded by Eastern Avenue, Northeast; 25th Street to the north; Naylor Road, Southeast to the south; Southern Avenue to the east; and the Anacostia River, East Capitol Street and Minnesota Avenue to the west.

Among the earliest settlements in the area in 1799 were Good Hope and Benning, later known as Randle Highlands. There are several Civil War forts, Fort Dupont, Fort Davis and Fort Mahan, which are now parklands for community use. Ward 7's hilly and rolling terrain is situated between the Anacostia River and Prince George's County, encompassing 3,377 acres.




Eastland Gardens
Deanwood
Mayfair Parkside
Burrville
Central Northeast
River Terrace
Lincoln Heights
Northeast Boundary
Greenway
Marshall Heights
Benning Heights
Twining
Penn Branch
Randle Highlands
Dupont Park
Fort Davis
Good Hope
Fairfax Village
Woodland
Hillcrest
Naylor Gardens

Ward Seven, continued

Ward 7 is predominantly residential with 72 percent of the taxable acreage being classified as residential. Its neighborhoods include Benning Heights, Deanwood, Eastland Gardens, Fairfax Village, Hillcrest, Kenilworth, Lincoln Heights, Marshall Heights and Penn Branch. These neighborhoods provide housing for some 79,900 residents in 1983. Ward 8 has a large percent of its population under 18 years of age, over 30 percent.

Commercial areas are located at Branch and Pennsylvania Avenues, Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road, and Alabama Avenue and Naylor Road, Southeast. The addition of four Metrorail stops to the ward has opened opportunities for development. A number of apartment dwellings have been rehabilitated and occupied.

Ward 7 is home to Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry, Jr. Ward 7 is represented in the District Council by H.R. Crawford and on the Board of Education by Nathaniel Bush. There are 6 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions in the ward with 42 single member districts. In addition to elected officials, there are a number of active civic and citizens associations in the ward. The Marshall Heights Community Development Corporation is responsible for the redevelopment of the East River Shopping Center. The Far East Community Services agency provides human services in the ward.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

24 Elementary Schools
5 Junior High Schools
1 Senior High School
30 Total

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

9 Swimming Pools
23 Tennis Courts
21 Playfields

METRORAIL STATIONS

Deanwood
Minnesota Avenue
Benning Heights
Capitol Heights

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

East River Shopping Center
Alabama Renaissance
Greenway Shopping Center
Grant Park Nursing Center
Parkside Tract
Grand Farmer's Market
Commercial Development of the Minnesota Avenue Metro Station Area

Overview of Ward 7

Population Characteristics

	Ward 7	Total District
RESIDENTS, 1983 Est.	79,900	627,500
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	32%	24%
19 to 64 years	59	64
65 years & over	9	12
	100%	100%
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	95%	70%
White	4	27
Other	1	3
	100%	100%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1980		
Average Size — Persons	2.75	2.40
1 Person	28%	39%
2 Persons	27	26
3 - 5 Persons	37	29
6+ Persons	8	6
	100%	100%
INCOME, 1979		
Median Household Income	$14,470	$16,210
Poverty Population	23%	18%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 7	Total District
ACRES OF LAND, 1985*	3,377	29,834
Taxable Land	54%	44%
Tax-exempt Land	46	56
	100%	100%
TAXABLE ACRES, 1985	1,834	13,206
Residential	72%	73%
Commercial	5	10
Industrial	1	4
Vacant	14	9
Other	8	4
	100%	100%
HOUSING UNITS, 1982	31,400	280,500
Housing Distribution, 1980		
Renter Occupied	59%	59%
Owner Occupied	36	32
Vacant**	5	9
	100%	100%
Subsidized	18%	10%

* Excludes rights-of way

** Includes vacant for sale or rent; sold or rented but not yet occupied; and off the market housing

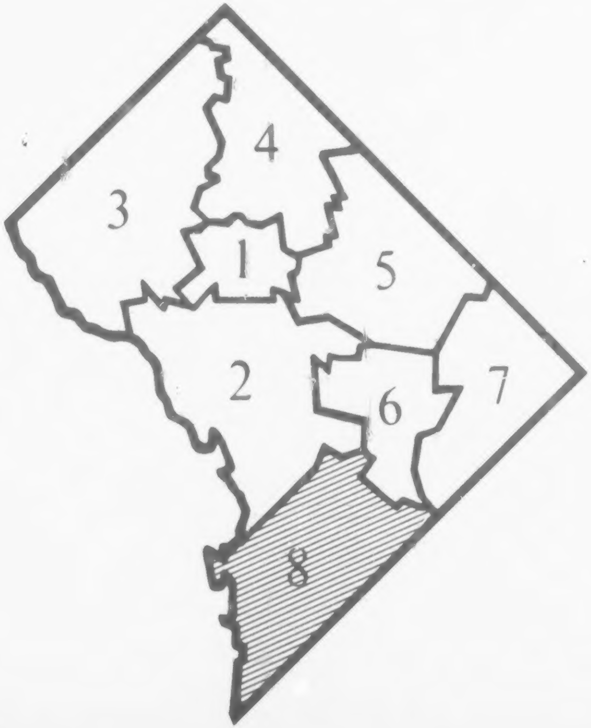
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

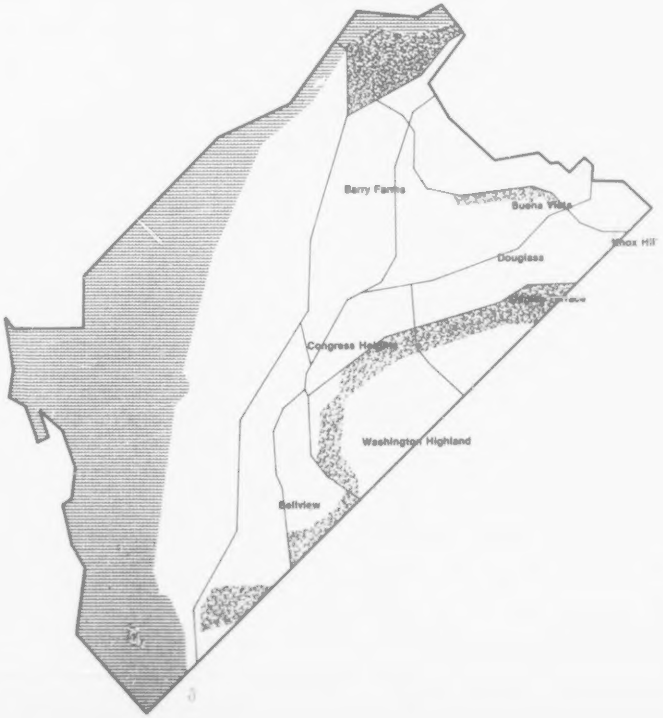
Ward Eight

Ward 8 is located in the southeast corner of the District. Its boundaries are the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers on the west; Prince George's County, Maryland on the south and east; and Morris Road to the north. More than 61 percent of the land in Ward 8 is federal property including Saint Elizabeths Hospital and Bolling Air Force Base. In addition, the District Government owns significant tracts of land for public purposes. Anacostia Park, D.C. Village, Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Metropolitan Police and Fire Academies are located in Ward 8.

Large tracts of land, in what is now Ward 8, went unsettled until the Civil War years. For example, Barry Farms was established in 1867 in order that land could be sold to freed black slaves and Civil War refugees. Saint Elizabeths Hospital, formerly the U.S. Government Insane Asylum, was established in 1852, opened in 1855 and became a major employment center during the Civil War. Today the Hospital occupies 336 acres of federal land.

Today some of the neighborhoods in the ward are known as Belleview, Buena Vista, Congress Heights, Douglas, Knox Hill, Shipley Terrace, and Washington Highland. Each of these neighborhoods contain a number of different housing types: multifamily garden apartments, single family detached and row dwellings. A substantial portion, 20 percent of the housing units are subsidized by government funds. Ward 8 has the largest concentration of persons 18 years and under of any ward. Nearly 40 percent of the population is 18 years or under whereas only 4 percent of the ward's population is aged 65 and over.





Ward Eight, continued

The commercial corridors in the ward include Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue, South Capitol Street, Wheeler Road, Stanton Road and Alabama Avenue, Southeast. Hadley and Greater Southeast Hospitals are located in Ward 8. There are a number of economic development projects underway in the ward to increase housing opportunities and commercial activity. At Camp Simms, a former federal tract recently purchased by the District of Columbia, and Knox Hill, housing developments are planned.

Ward 8 is represented in the District Council by Wilhelmina Rolark. R. Calvin Lockridge represents Ward 8 on the School Board and at-large School Board member, Eugene Kinlow also lives in Ward 8. There are 5 Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, with 38 single member districts. In addition to these elected officials, there are a number of active civic associations and community organizations in Ward 8. The Far Southeast Community Organization and a number of neighborhood tenant and housing organizations devote much of their time to improving the community east of the Anacostia River.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

18 Elementary Schools
3 Junior High Schools
1 Senior High School
22 Total

D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

5 Swimming Pools
12 Tennis Courts
18 Playfields

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

Camp Simms
Knox Hill
Congress Park
South Capitol/Southern Avenue Retail Development

Overview of Ward 8

Population Characteristics

	Ward 8	Total District
RESIDENTS, 1983 Est.	74,900	627,500
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	40%	24%
19 to 64 years	56	64
65 years & over	4	12
	100%	100%
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	90%	70%
White	9	27
Other	1	3
	100%	100%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1980		
Average Size — Persons	3.00	2.40
1 Person	24%	39%
2 Persons	22	26
3 - 5 Persons	44	29
6+ Persons	10	6
	100%	100%
INCOME, 1979		
Median Household Income	$12,747	$16,210
Poverty Population	26%	18%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 8	Total District
ACRES OF LAND, 1985*	3,959	29,834
Taxable Land	24%	44%
Tax-exempt Land	76	56
	100%	100%
TAXABLE ACRES, 1985	943	13,206
Residential	81%	73%
Commercial	4	10
Industrial	1	4
Vacant	13	9
Other	1	4
	100%	100%
HOUSING UNITS, 1982	28,400	280,500
Housing Distribution, 1980		
Renter Occupied	76%	59%
Owner Occupied	11	32
Vacant**	13	9
	100%	100%
Subsidized	20%	10%

* Excludes rights-of way

** Includes vacant for sale or rent; sold or rented but not yet occupied; and off the market housing

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Voter Registration Profile

The District of Columbia Board of Elections and Ethics is responsible for maintaining the voter registration files. The District has an accurate and up-to-date voter registry. More than 60 percent of the eligible citizens are registered, and voter participation in 1984 was the highest in the District's history. At the close of 1984, 80 percent of the District's voters were registered as Democrats; 8 percent as Republicans; 11 percent with no party affiliation; 1 percent as D.C. Statehood Party members and members of various other parties.

After election difficulties with inaccurate voter registration data, the Board implemented a voter revalidation process which began in June 1983 with a mass mailing to all affected registrants and concluded 18 months later with the November 6, 1984 election. During the revalidation period, all registrants, except those who voted in 1982, were required to file a revalidation form to update their voter registration and avoid eventual removal from the rolls. In the course of the program, the Board's extensive voter registration outreach, combined with heightened voter interest in the 1984 Presidential Election, produced some 82,000 new registrations and more than 53,000 voter revalidations. After the 1984 election, when roughly 200,000 invalidated and out-of-date records were dropped from the rolls, the District's voter registration total exceeded 281,000 voters.

Voter Registration And Participation By Ward - 1984

Ward	Voting Age Popul-ation*	Registration November 1984**	% Eligible Registered	Voter Participation November 1984	% Registered Voter Turnout
1	57,700	32,946	57.1%	24,363	73.9%
2	64,500	34,470	53.4	26,126	75.8
3	61,400	41,740	67.9	35,506	85.1
4	62,400	41,315	66.2	33,527	81.1
5	62,300	37,935	60.9	29,562	77.9
6	55,500	34,211	61.6	26,248	76.7
7	56,900	34,284	60.3	26,385	76.9
8	45,000	24,774	55.1	16,849	68.0
Total	**465,700**	**281,675**	**60.5%**	**218,566**	**77.6%**

D.C. Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections

1968 - 170,598
1972 - 165,728
1976 - 171,469
1980 - 178,434
1984 - 218,566

* 1980 Census data adjusted for citizenship by D.C. Office of Planning, Demographic Unit
**Includes voter revalidations processed subsequent to November 6, 1984.

Source: D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics

Preliminary 1983 Population Estimate By Ward, Race And Sex

In 1980, the federal Census reported the population of the District of Columbia at 638,333. The detailed characteristics of the population are available every ten years. In the interim period the D.C.Office of Planning makes estimates of the District's population. According to the Office of Planning, the population in the District of Columbia as of July 1983 was estimated at 627,500. Of the total population, 53 percent were women and 47 percent were men. The racial composition reported by the Office of Planning showed 168,500 whites and 459,000 persons of other races, or 27 percent white and 73 percent nonwhite persons. The estimates do not distinguish between blacks and other nonwhite races. The sex and race distribution estimated for 1983 is essentially the same as 1980.

The District's population appears to be stabilizing in the 1980s. The preliminary 1983 population estimates indicate that the average annual decline during the early 1980s was about 3,600 persons compared with 11,800 persons a year in the 1970s.

Population By Ward

	April 1980	July 1983
Ward 1	78,763	78,200
Ward 2	81,727	82,000
Ward 3	77,445	76,100
Ward 4	81,540	80,500
Ward 5	83,008	81,000
Ward 6	75,725	74,900
Ward 7	82,281	79,900
Ward 8	77,844	74,900
Total	638,333	627,500

Percentage Distribution Of Population By Sex And Race

July 1983

	Male		Female		**Total**	
White	78,400	13%	90,100	14%	168,500	27%
Nonwhite	212,300	34	246,700	39	459,000	73%
Total	290,700	47%	336,800	53%	627,500	100%

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau

Population By Age And Sex

The preliminary 1983 population estimates for the District of Columbia, prepared by the D.C. Office of Planning, reveal that there are more females than males in every age group over 19 years of age; under 19 years the distribution by male and female is roughly even. Females make up 53.7 percent of the total population. In the older age group, 65 years and over, the proportion of women rises to 63 percent. In 1983 those persons 65 years and older made up 11.8 percent of the population. The school age population, 5-19 years of age, decreased from 21.3 percent of the population in 1980, to 19.1 percent in 1983.

Preliminary 1983 Population Estimates By Sex And Selected Age Groups

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Total Population	**336,800**	**290,700**	**627,500**
Under 5	17,000	17,400	34,400
5 - 9	16,100	16,600	32,700
10 - 14	19,500	19,900	39,400
15 - 19	24,000	23,900	47,900
Subtotal	**76,600**	**77,800**	**154,400**
20 - 24	36,700	31,200	67,900
25 - 34	68,100	59,700	127,800
35 - 44	42,300	38,500	80,800
45 - 54	31,300	27,900	59,200
55 - 64	35,100	28,300	63,400
Subtotal	**213,500**	**185,600**	**399,100**
65+	46,700	27,300	74,000

Age Distribution By Sex

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Total Population	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 5 yrs	5.0%	6.0%	5.5%
5 -19	17.7	20.8	19.1
20 -64	63.4	63.8	63.6
65 and over	13.9	9.4	11.8

Sex Distribution By Age

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Total Population	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%
Under 5 yrs	49.5	50.5	100.0
5 - 19	49.6	50.4	100.0
20 - 64	53.5	46.5	100.0
65 and over	63.1	36.9	100.0

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Educational Attainment

As of 1980, more than one in four District residents, 27.5 percent, 25 years of age and older had attained four or more years of higher education. This is an extraordinarily high proportion compared to the United States figures of 16.4 percent. In fact, the District figures exceed that of most major cities in the United States.

The percentage distribution among the District's male residents was even higher, approaching nearly one in three. Nationwide, the figure is one in five. Among women, 24 percent of District women residents, 25 years and older, had attained 4 or more years of college. Nationally the figure is 13.1 percent. This comparatively high level of educational attainment for District residents 25 years of age and older undoubtedly accounts for the significant proportion of resident workers in the higher paying occupations: professional, administration, management and technical. They constitute well over one-third, 37.3 percent, of employed District residents.

At the lower end of the educational attainment scale, the District and United States figures were similar. Approximately one-third of the city's and the nation's population, aged 25 years and over, had not completed high school. This fact may well contribute to growing job problems for this group as the economy demands greater educational and technical skills.

A Comparision Of The Educational Attainment Of District And United States Residents 25 Years & Older Percentage Distribution, 1980

All persons 25 years & older	District of Columbia 398,653			United States 133,623,000		
	Total	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female
	100.0%	44.8%	55.2%	100.0%	54.8%	55.2%
4 years or more of College	27.5%	31.7%	24.0%	16.4%	20.2%	13.1%
1 - 3 years College	14.1	13.1	14.8	14.7	15.4	14.0
High School Graduate Only	25.5	22.7	27.9	36.4	32.4	40.0
Non-High School Graduate	32.9	32.5	33.3	32.5	32.0	32.9
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household Characteristics: Size And Income

The 1980 Census shows a total of 253,143 households in the District of Columbia, about one-quarter of the 1.1 million in the Washington metropolitan area. The average size of all households in the District was 2.4 persons and in the metropolitan area the average size was 2.7 persons. Nearly 40 percent of the households in the District consisted of single persons living alone, as compared to 26 percent in the region.

The 1979 median household income for the District was $16,210 and for the metropolitan area was $23,495. This 31 percent difference reflects in part the variation in size of household, household composition and the number of workers per household, as well as their occupational skills. Since the District's household profile is heavily weighted by single person households, be they single workers or older retired persons, the median household income is lower than in the suburbs where the potential for multi-earners is greater. The large difference in median household income diminishes dramatically when income on a per capita basis is examined. The District's per capita income was $8,960 compared with the region's per capita income, $10,249, in 1979, or only 12.6 percent lower than the regional average. Among the eight wards, Ward 2 for example with the smallest average household size, ranks fourth in median household income, but second highest in per capita income.

Size and Income Characteristics of Households

Distribution of 1980 Households By Size

	District of Columbia 253,143	Washington Area 1,115,399
Persons	Households	Households
1	39.4%	25.6%
2	25.7	28.7
3	13.6	17.6
4	9.6	15.4
5	5.4	7.6
6+	6.3	5.1
	100.0%	100.0%

Distribution of Households By Median Income, 1979

	District of Columbia	Washington Area
Households	253,143	1,115,399
Median Household Income	**$16,210**	**$23,495**
Income Level	Households	Households
Under $15,000	46.5%	28.9%
$15,000-25,000	23.4	24.3
$25,000-40,000	17.2	26.0
$40,000 and over	12.9	20.8
	100.0%	100.0%

Median Household Income and Per Capita Income, District of Columbia and Wards, 1979

	Median Household Income	Rank	Average Size	Per Capita Income	Rank
Ward 1	$12,997	7	2.21	$8,222	4
Ward 2	15,567	4	1.83	11,475	2
Ward 3	25,167	1	1.95	17,383	1
Ward 4	18,970	2	2.68	8,973	3
Ward 5	15,262	5	2.72	6,770	6
Ward 6	16,365	3	2.49	8,205	5
Ward 7	14,470	6	2.75	6,434	7
Ward 8	12,747	8	3.00	4,951	8
District	**$16,210**		**2.40**	**$8,960**	

Note: Per capita income is a *mean*. It cannot be multiplied by average household size to arrive at the *median* household income.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population and Housing D.C., STF 3
D.C. Office of Planning

Total And Per Capita Personal Income

The District of Columbia has a relatively high per capita personal income. The rate of increase in per capita income exceeded the national per capita average in 1981 through 1983. In 1984, the District's personal per capita income of $16,845 is almost one-third higher than the national average.

The District's total personal income has shown continuous growth since 1980. The rate of increase of total personal income has paralleled the national rate. This growth rate is particularly impressive in light of recent federal employment reductions in the District of Columbia and a stabilizing population. Contributing to the growth in the District's total personal income is the increasing number of persons in the higher paying occupations, i.e. professional, managerial and administrative jobs and the higher labor force participation rate of women.

Per Capita Personal Income
(In Current Dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Preliminary 1984
District of Columbia	$12,210	$13,585	$14,597	$15,673	$16,845
United States	9,494	10,544	11,113	11,687	12,707
Ratio of D.C. to U.S.	128.6%	129.8%	131.4%	134.1%	132.6%
Growth Over Previous Year					
D.C.	-	11.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%
U.S.	-	11.1	5.4	5.2	8.7

Total Personal Income
($ In Billions)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
District of Columbia	$7.8	$8.6	$9.1	$9.8	$10.5
United States	$2,156.7	$2,420.1	$2,575.8	$2,734.5	$3,000.8
Growth Over Previous Year					
D.C.	-	10.3%	5.8%	7.7%	7.1%
U.S.	-	12.2	6.4	6.1	9.8

Note: Personal income is not equivalent to money income reported by the Census Bureau. In addition to the traditional sources of money income, wages, salaries, pensions, interest, dividends and transfer payments, personal income includes income of private health and welfare funds and foundations and the imputed value of non-money receipts such as food and shelter.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Sources Of Income

Individuals derive their income from three main sources: wages/salary, property income and transfer payments. Using the Bureau of Economic Analysis data, there has been a slight shift, in both the District and the nation, as the share of wage and salary income has declined and the proportion of property income, interest, dividends and rental income has increased. Since 1980, there has been a decline in the share of personal income of District residents derived from transfer payments, while nationwide there has been a slight increase. Transfer payments, which include public assistance, unemployment compensation, social security and government retirement benefits, are a larger portion of District personal income than for the nation as a whole. A higher proportion of government retirees tends to affect this statistic.

Percentage Distribution Of Income By Source In The District Of Columbia

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Wage/Salary	61.0%	59.8%	59.2%	59.7%	59.5%
Property Income	17.2	18.3	19.3	19.6	20.9
Transfer Payments	21.8	21.9	21.5	20.7	19.6
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Percentage Distribution Of Income By Source In The United States

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Wage/Salary	69.8%	67.9%	66.6%	66.7%	67.1%
Property Income	16.4	18.2	18.8	18.5	18.9
Transfer Payments	13.8	13.9	14.6	14.8	14.0
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: U.S. Commerce Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Information System

Individual Income Taxes

The adjusted gross income of District residents was $5.9 billion in 1983. The net taxable income reported on District individual income tax returns was $4.5 billion. There has been continuous growth in both adjusted gross income and net taxable income over the past four years. This reflects the increasing viability of the District's resident labor force.

The District is a federal tax conformity jurisdiction; the definition of income and the personal deductions allowed on the District and federal tax returns are substantially the same. This enables the District to utilize federal audit mechanisms and ensures greater taxpayer compliance. Average adjusted gross income on federal 1040 forms filed by District taxpayers in 1983 was $18,436; average deductions were $4,091. In 1983, District residents paid $327 million in District income taxes and $1,027 million in federal income taxes. This is more federal taxes than was paid by residents of eight states. Looked at in another way, District residents paid on the average $4,061 per tax return, compared to a national average of $3,536, or 115 percent higher.

District Of Columbia Individual Income Tax Data
($ In Millions)

Calendar Year	Reported Adjusted Gross Income	Percent Increase	Net Taxable Income	Percent Increase	Income Tax Paid to D.C.
1980	$4,754	7.6%	$3,657	9.3%	$251
1981	5,136	8.0	3,908	6.9	280
1982	5,503	7.1	4,144	6.0	299
1983	5,894	7.1	4,461	7.6	327

Sources: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
U.S. Internal Revenue Service

Individual Income Taxpayers

The total number of District taxpayers has increased from 309,705 in 1980 to 319,079 in 1983. After taking the appropriate deductions, exemptions and credits, approximately 25,000 taxpayers owed no income tax in 1983. Since 1980, there has been an overall increase in the proportion of returns from filers with income exceeding $15,000 and a decline in each income category of taxpayers with less than $15,000 in adjusted gross income.

The District's income tax rates are progressive. The rates range from 2 percent of the first $1,000 of taxable income to 11 percent of taxable income over $25,000. The effects of this tax rate structure can be seen by the percentage of total income taxes paid. For example, almost two-thirds, or 64 percent, of the income taxes in 1983 was paid by 23 percent of the taxpayers, those with incomes of $25,000 and over. In 1981, the proportion of individual taxpayers in that income category was 18 percent and they paid 59 percent of the income taxes collected. A further example, the percent of taxpayers with income levels over $100,000 is less than 1 percent of the total filers, yet they pay more than 12 percent of the income taxes.

All citizens who reside in the District of Columbia or who maintain an abode in the District for 183 or more days are required to file an individual income tax return with the D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue. Exceptions to this residency rule include members of Congress, Congressional staff persons who are on their member's payroll provided both are residents of the same state, Senate confirmed Presidential appointees, and Justices of the Supreme Court. The District's Charter precludes the taxation of the earned income of nonresidents who work in the District of Columbia.

Annual Distribution Of Individual Income Taxpayers

Adjusted Gross Income Levels	Number of Individual Taxpayers			Percent of Total Income Taxes Paid		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Under $5,000	45,737	34,466	33,953	.8%	.5%	.5%
$5,000 - 9,999	61,498	57,956	56,451	4.7	4.0	3.5
$10,000 - 14,999	60,287	59,332	58,165	10.6	9.7	8.6
$15,000 - 24,999	71,292	75,193	78,384	25.2	24.6	23.4
$25,000 - 49,999	42,259	47,491	53,523	32.3	33.5	34.7
$50,000 - 99,999	8,229	9,619	11,423	14.1	14.9	16.5
Over $100,000	2,213	2,428	2,793	12.3	12.8	12.8
Total	**291,515**	**286,485**	**294,692**	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

Sales And Use Taxes

With taxable gross receipts totaling $3.9 billion in fiscal year 1983, the District collected $271.9 million in general sales and use taxes. This was a 9.2 percent increase over collections in the previous year and an increase of 7.2 percent in the taxable gross receipts. More than half of the taxable gross receipts comes from the retail trade sector. The positive real growth in taxable gross receipts exceeds both the metropolitan and national rates of inflation.

No sales tax is levied on groceries, prescription and non-prescription drugs or laundry and dry cleaning services. There are a number of different sales and use taxes in effect. There is a 2 percent tax on food sold in vending machines, a 6 percent general sales tax, an 8 percent tax on restaurant meals, a 10 percent rate on transient accommodations and a 12 percent rate on parking motor vehicles.

Annual Taxable Gross Receipts By Major Industry
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year		Percent Increase
	1982	1983	1982-83
Retail Trade	$1,941	$2,081	+ 7.2%
Services	655	714	+ 9.0
Transportation & Utilities	419	448	+ 7.0
Wholesale Trade	254	280	+10.4
Other*	414	426	+ 2.8
Total	$3,683	$3,949	+ 7.2%

*Other includes finance, real estate and insurance; manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, other and unclassified other.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue.

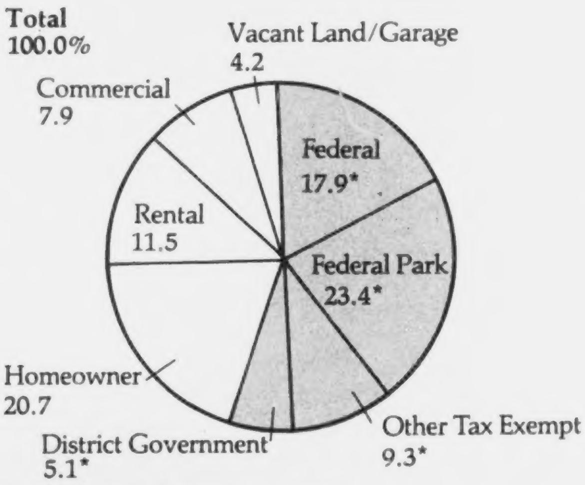
Taxable And Tax Exempt Property

Tax Year 1985

The District of Columbia is 60 square miles in land area. Another 9 square miles is water area. When rights of ways are excluded, the land area is 48 square miles or 29,834 acres. Over 55 percent of this land area is classified as tax exempt, including 41.3 percent owned by the federal government. More than 7,000 of the federal government's acres, or 23.4 percent of the District's land is park area. Much of the remaining 17.9 percent of federal land is used for office buildings. The other tax exempt categories include religious, educational and charitable organizations, cemeteries, hospitals, libraries and foreign government property. Five percent of the tax exempt property belongs to the District government.

A comparison of the land use distribution with the assessed value distribution for each of these land use categories highlights the economic value attached to commercial property. Although commercial land accounts for only 8 percent of the acreage, it amounts to nearly 24 percent of assessed value in tax year 1985, which reflects the relative value of all building improvements. Commercial buildings are proportionately more valuable than residential improvements. The federal land value of 34.6 percent is smaller than the combined federal land area because a majority of the federal land is parkland, unimproved by buildings and because it is difficult to establish fair market value without real estate transactions.

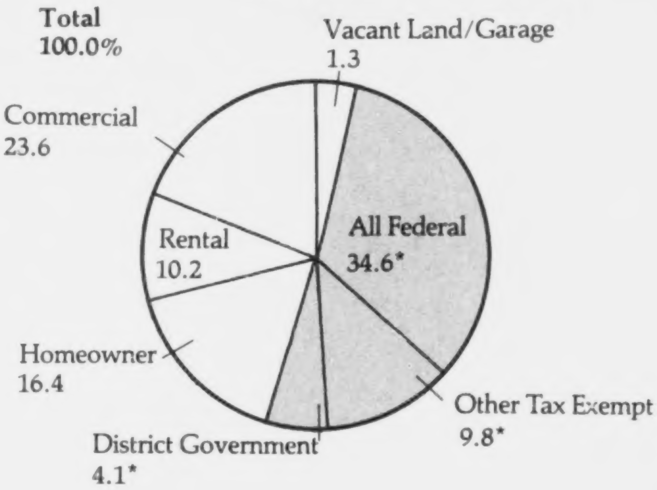
Land Uses by Tax Classification
Percentage Distribution
29,833.6 Acres**



* Shading indicates tax exempt.
**Excluding rights-of-way.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Assessed Value of Real Estate and Improvements
by Tax Classification
Percentage Distribution
$45.6 Billion



Real Estate In The District Of Columbia

Real estate in the District of Columbia is assessed annually at 100 percent of market value. The current tax law provides for three classifications of real property. Class I is owner occupied residential property. Class II is residential property that is not owner occupied and Class III is commercial real estate. All vacant parcels are classified in the same category of real estate as adjacent parcels.

To mitigate the effect of inflation on homeowners, the District instituted in 1977 a homestead exemption. This reduces the assessed value of each owner occupied dwelling unit by $9,000. For low and moderate income renters and homeowners there is a tax credit program, known as a "circuit breaker." Under this mechanism, households which meet certain income criteria, whether they are owners or renters, may deduct a portion of property taxes paid from their income tax.

The assessed value of commercial real estate over the last four years has risen by 81 percent, reflecting the dramatic appreciation of commercial property in the District of Columbia. Spurred by the development of the Washington Convention Center, federal tax incentives and the economic recovery, commercial construction starts occurred throughout the District and resulted in increased commercial property assessments. The sale of several major commercial buildings also increased commercial property values. Since property assessments are based on market sales, the commercial property assessments were increased. Residential property on the other hand, has been relatively constant in assessed value.

Trends In Assessed Property Values

(In Billions)

	As of July 1			
	1982	1983	1984	1985
Commercial*	$6.2	$8.1	$8.9	$11.3
Residential**	11.0	11.9	11.8	12.1
Total Taxable	**$17.2**	**$20.0**	**$20.7**	**$23.4**

* Includes vacant land and garages.
**After homestead exemptions

Source: D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

1985 Tax Rates

(per $100 of Assessed Value)

Commercial	$2.03
Renter Occupied	1.54
Owner Occupied	1.22

Distribution Of Single Family Homes And Condominium Units By Assessed Value

Tax Year 1985

In the tax year 1985, there were 97,083 single family homes and 21,627 condominium units on the real property tax rolls. The median assessed value of all these residential units was $66,020. When the average assessed value of each type of residential property is examined, the single family homes have a mean value of $97,619 and condominiums an average value of $75,685.

The surprisingly close similarity in the median values of single family houses and condominium units may be explained, in part, by the following. The 97,083 single family houses are spread throughout the District from the lowest to the highest income areas. On the other hand, 21,127 condominium units are concentrated in higher income areas where both the value of the land and the quality of the improvement tend to be considerably higher than in the more moderate income areas. Therefore, while condominium units are generally much smaller than single family homes, their location in the higher income areas has placed almost half of them in the $50,000 to $100,000 value range. An equivalent percentage of single family homes is also in that value range, resulting in the medians being very close.

Assessed Value Of Residential Property

	Single Family*		Condominium Units		Total	
Assessed Value	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $25,000	1,332	1.4%	990	4.6%	2,322	2.0%
$25,000 - 49,999	18,634	19.2	5,580	25.8	24,214	20.5
$50,000 - 74,999	36,345	37.4	6,274	29.0	42,619	35.9
$75,000 - 99,999	10,411	10.7	4,499	20.8	14,910	12.6
$100,000 - 124,999	7,365	7.6	1,953	9.0	9,318	7.8
$125,000 - 149,999	8,032	8.3	1,042	4.8	9,074	7.6
$150,000 - 174,999	4,926	5.1	574	2.7	5,500	4.6
$175,000 - 199,999	2,560	2.6	330	1.5	2,890	2.4
Over $200,000	7,478	7.7	385	1.8	7,863	6.6
Total	**97,083**	100.0%	**21,627**	100.0%	118,710	100.0%
Average Assessed Value	$97,619		$75,685		$93,623	
Median Assessed Value	$66,003		$66,200		$66,020	

*Row, detached and semi-detached structures

Source: Office of Planning, MAGIS, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System

Land Owned By The District Government

The District government owns 2,173 parcels of land, excluding rights-of-way, in the District of Columbia. These parcels total 1,600 acres, 5 percent of the District's total acreage. The combined assessment of land and improvements in tax year 1985 is $1.543 billion, 4 percent of total assessments. During tax years 1984 and 1985 a number of these parcels were sold. This reflects the activities of the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Redevelopment Land Agency's efforts to revitalize neighborhoods in the District.

District Government Property

	Tax Year 1984			Tax Year 1985		
Land Usage by Type of Improvement	Number of Parcels	Acres	Total Assessed Value In Millions	Number of Parcels	Acres	Total Assessed Value In Millions
Residential						
Single family	303	12.68	$17.3	270	10.68	$15.8
Multifamily*	26	7.00	7.7	25	7.04	8.3
Transient	1	10.00	3.1	1	10.00	3.1
Commercial						
Retail	78	7.42	34.6	70	7.12	38.4
Office	20	5.67	33.0	18	7.34	46.1
Special Purpose	267	66.36	72.6	231	68.66	111.5
Industrial	15	7.53	10.4	11	6.23	5.5
Medical	4	16.18	12.3	4	16.18	11.8
Educational	144	554.79	478.6	143	557.80	533.1
Public Service	50	23.97	39.9	50	24.74	52.0
Libraries	17	8.05	31.1	18	8.58	33.8
Recreational	19	54.07	30.9	19	54.07	34.5
Special Purpose	119	225.68	373.5	119	225.84	391.3
Vacant	1,192	586.89	193.7	1,161	603.99	246.6
Other Vacant Lots**	41	13.68	5.4	33	13.43	10.9
Total	**2,296**	**1,599.97**	**$1,344.1**	**2,173**	**1,621.70**	**$1,542.7**

* Includes public housing.

** If an improvement is split by a lot boundary, the assessor assigns the improvements to one lot and designates the remaining lot as vacant.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning, MAGIS

Public Buildings and Energy Conservation

In fiscal year 1984, the District operated its programs from some 2,459 District-owned buildings, including 1,429 public housing buildings. The total capacity of these buildings was 40.5 million square feet. Another 2.3 million square feet of space are leased in 92 other buildings. Some functions are housed in the central business district, and others are neighborhood-based operations; the government operates some programs in each of the eight wards. Other operations are located outside the District on federal properties. Forest Haven, the District's facility for the mentally retarded is in Laurel, Maryland, and Lorton Reformatory, the District's state prison complex, is in Lorton, Virginia. In addition, there are District-owned operations located outside of the District boundaries, such as a recreation camp in Scotland, Maryland. In tax year 1985, the total value of the District-owned land and improvements is $1.5 billion. The District government fully utilizes the properties it owns and moves out of leased space into District-owned premises whenever possible. This practice has caused expenditures for leased space to stabilize despite rising prices.

District-Owned Structures
Fiscal Year 1984

Agency	Number of Structures
Housing and Community Development	1,429
Corrections	265
Public Works	119
Public Schools	191
Human Services	138
Recreation	89
Fire Department	42
Public Libraries	25
General Hospital	19
Administrative Services	113
All Other Agencies	29
Total	2,459

District Lease And Utility Costs
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Leases	$14.7	$17.3	$16.3	$16.2
Utilities*	$67.3	$73.4	$59.1	$62.6

* Excluding Public Schools, UDC's Petroleum Cost and D.C. General Hospital

Energy Conservation

Energy conservation is practiced in all owned or leased District facilities. The lighting, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems of government facilities are being upgraded to reduce the government's energy cost. Some of the major energy conservation measures implemented are: replacement of old and inefficient oil fired burners with combination oil/gas burners in 28 facilities; installation of energy management systems to monitor and operate from a central location ventilating, air-conditioning and the heating systems located in 33 facilities; installation of domestic hot-water systems in 14 locations; installment of insulating materials in the attics of 14 facilities; and installation of thermostatic radiator valves in 73 government facilities. The implementation of the energy conservation projects at a cost of $6.0 million is saving the District government over $4.0 million in energy cost per year.

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

Capital Improvements

The District annually approves a capital improvements budget for infrastructure and building improvements, public facilities construction or acquisition of major equipment and land. Major capital improvements began in the District in the late 1960s to replace outmoded facilities and aging infrastructure. These capital projects have included new schools, new fire stations, a new courthouse, a new jail, Metrorail and significant infrastructure improvements.

Capital project authority approved for 1985 totals $113 million. Additional authority of $5.8 million is being requested in the fiscal year 1985 supplemental budget. Other capital budget authority was obtained in prior years. Capital expenditures for fiscal year 1985 are expected to be $166 million. Prior to fiscal year 1985, the District funded its capital improvements with borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. In fiscal year 1985, the District entered the municipal bond market refinancing $80 million of Treasury loans and issuing $167.5 million to support the current capital program. Interest rates are lower and terms are more favorable for bonds than U.S. Treasury loans. The change from Treasury loans to bond financing in the long run will minimize debt service costs which are paid from the District's operating budget.

Currently Active Capital Projects By Type
Approved Fiscal Year 1985 and Prior Years
($ In Millions)

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Project Budget Authority	Expenditures Through 1984	Cost to Complete Fiscal Years 1985-1990	Total Cost
Infrastructure	125	$657.0	$413.0	$172.1	$585.1
Public Facilities	146	632.3	384.0	224.7	608.7
Institutions	48	115.3	51.4	62.4	113.8
Property Acquisition	9	25.0	4.9	19.4	24.3
Equipment	17	16.0	13.0	3.2	16.2
Total	**345**	**$1,445.6**	**$866.3**	**$481.8**	**$1,348.1**

Approved District Capital Budget Authority
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Capital Projects Approved	$222	$218	$ 89	$123	$113*

Actual Annual District Capital Outlays
(In Millions)

Expenditures from Loans	$113	$138	$158	$137	$166

Principal outstanding on capital loans from U.S. Treasury as of September 30,1984** . . . . $1.9 billion

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* An additional $5.8 million is being requested in the fiscal year 1985 supplemental budget.

** Includes loans for projects currently active and those that are completed but have an outstanding loan balance.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

Entry Into The Bond Market

The District's Charter authorizes the sale of general obligation bonds, notes and other obligations. While this authority has existed since the inception of home rule, the District's entry into the private bond market was thwarted by a number of events outside of its control. Before home rule, the District balanced its budget on a cash basis. The Temporary Commission on Financial Oversight was established by Congress in 1976 in order to create a financial management system for the District which would enable finances to be audited. That goal was accomplished when the first audit in the District's history was released on the fiscal year 1979 finances. The District received an unqualified opinion on the first audit, and for each year thereafter. The last four years' audits have shown an excess of revenues over expenditures in the General Fund.

The District's first sale of bonds or notes was delayed in 1983 when the validity of the District's Charter came into question as a result of the Supreme Court decision in *Immigration and Naturalization Service vs. Chadha.* In that case, the Court questioned the constitutionality of the legislative veto provision contained in many acts of Congress, including the District's Charter. Because of this, the District's bond counsel would not give the District a clean opinion and no bonds could be sold. It took nearly a year to negotiate a Congressional resolution of the matter. The enactment of clarifying legislation, enabled the District to move from borrowing from the U.S. Treasury to entering the private financial markets.

The District's first public sale of securities consisted of $150 million in tax revenue anticipation notes sold in October 1984. The District received the highest ratings given to a short term debt issuance. In December 1984, the first general obligation bonds were issued in the amount of $80 million. The District recently completed the sale of $173 million of general obligation bonds to finance additional capital projects at an interest rate of 9.7 percent. When compared to the cost of borrowing a similar amount from the U.S. Treasury, it is estimated that the District will realize savings of more than $227 million in debt service over the life of the bonds.

Private Financing

	Date of Issuance	Amount In Millions	Rating*	Interest Rate
Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes	10/84	$150	MIG-1 SP 1+	6.74%
General Obligation Bonds	12/84	$80	Baa A	10.14%**
	5/85	$173	Baa A	9.70%**

* Note the first rating is that of Moody's Investor Service and the second line is Standard and Poor's.
** Represents the true interest cost of all coupons over time.

Source: D.C. Deputy Mayor for Financial Management

Federal Payment Compared With Local Revenue

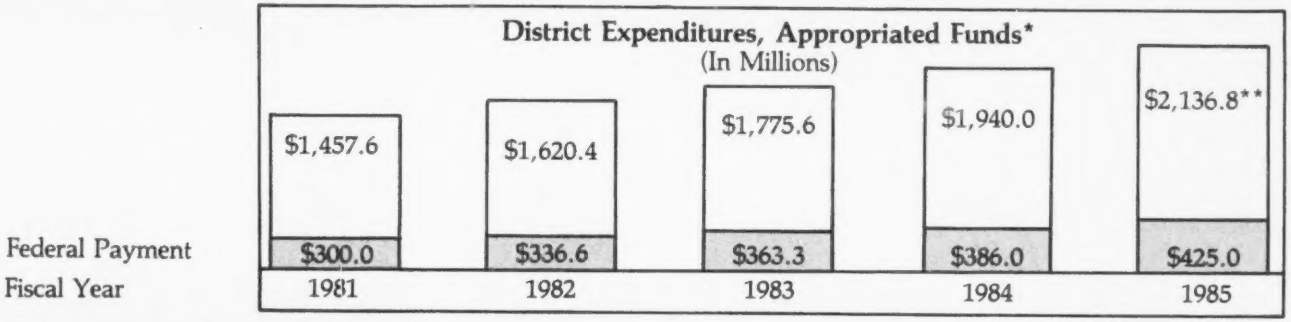
The annual federal payment is a Congressional appropriation to compensate for costs incurred and revenue lost to the District because of the presence of the federal government and the federal restrictions on District revenue sources. This payment is about 20 percent of the District budget. Local tax dollars accounted for approximately 75 percent of general revenues to the District. Another 5 percent of the District's funds came from sources such as the lottery and surplus property sales. In addition to appropriated funds, the District receives, as other states do, intergovernmental revenues.

In 1984, $1.4 billion of the District's $2 billion budget was raised from local taxes. The annual federal payment is determined each year by the President and Congress through the legislative process. The District has sought a legislated fixed formula federal payment so that planning parameters can be established and protracted annual negotiations over the payment amount can be avoided.

Through their taxes and fees, citizens pay 80 percent of the cost of government services. Despite this overwhelming local tax support, the Home Rule Charter requires that Congress appropriate the entire District budget.

Like other local governments around the country the District government levies taxes to pay most of its expenses. But unlike other governments, revenue sources of the District have certain statutory restrictions: 60 percent of all income earned in the District is earned by those who live outside the District of Columbia. By federal statute the Congress has exempted this income from taxation by the District. In addition, 55 percent of all District land is tax exempt because of the federal presence.

Because of the limitations of its tax base and its high expenses as a totally urban jurisdiction and the fact that the District must carry out the responsibility of state, county and municipal government, its per capita tax burden is higher than that of all states, except Alaska and Wyoming. In 1983, the local tax burden of District residents was $2,132 per capita, compared with a national average per capita local tax burden of $1,214. In addition, District citizens paid $1,027 million in federal income taxes in 1983. On a per capita basis, District residents in 1983 paid $1,636 in federal taxes, as compared with a national average of $1,175.



* Includes unbudgeted accrual of debt service costs.
** Per 1985 supplemental budget.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

District Government Revenues

The District of Columbia has taxing authority equivalent to most states, but is prohibited by Congress from enacting a nonresident income tax or assessing road tolls. All other states can levy these taxes. The revenue to support the District government comes from local taxes, fees for services, fines, the federal payment and federal grants. Nearly 80 percent of the General Fund revenues comes from local levies. The other 20 percent comes from the federal sector. The District received in 1985, $425 million from dedicated federal sources; the largest of this is the federal payment.

The federal payment began when the District was established as the nation's capital in 1800. This annual payment is designed to help offset the taxes foregone due to the federal presence and to defray the cost for services that the District government provides to the federal government. An additional $345 million came from grant appropriations. The District cannot tax federal land or buildings, or impose a nonresident tax. If the District received the value of all foregone revenues in fiscal year 1985, the federal payment would have been approximately $1,110 million, instead of the current $425 million, or 161.1 percent more than the amount received.

Tax Revenues Foregone Due To Federal Exemptions - FY 1985
(In Millions)

I. Federally Mandated Exemptions from District Property Taxes	
Federal Real Estate	$321
Other Exemptions (Foreign Government & Special Acts of Congress)	26
Federal Personal Property	45
Other Personal Property	6
Subtotal	$398
II. Federal Restrictions on D.C. Taxing Authority	
Nonresident Individual Income Tax	$654
Congressional Employees and Presidential Appointees	6
Subtotal	$660
III. Diplomatic Exemptions	$ 24
IV. Restrictions on Taxation of Military	$ 28
Total Impact of Federal Presence	$1,110

Source: D.C. Office of Budget

Local Revenues And Federal Support

(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985*
Taxes:				
Property	$325.1	$368.2	$397.4	$444.7
Sales and Use	302.9	331.6	365.6	403.7
Gross Receipts	100.5	107.0	98.4	98.8
Income and Franchise	406.2	439.2	480.5	530.2
Other Taxes	37.9	50.0	56.9	64.4
Total	**$1,172.6**	**$1,296.0**	**$1,398.8**	**$1,541.8**
Non-Tax Revenues**	$107.5	$113.2	$124.1	$139.6
Total Local Revenues	**$1,280.1**	**$1,409.2**	**$1,522.9**	**$1,681.4**
Federal Support				
Federal Payment	$336.6	$363.3	$386.0	$425.0
Revenue Sharing	18.7	17.6	17.9	17.6
Special Payment	0.0	0.0	31.2***	12.2
SEH****	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Total Federal Support	**$355.3**	**$380.9**	**$435.1**	**$474.8**
Total General Fund Revenues	**$1,635.5**	**$1,790.0**	**$1,958.0**	**$2,156.2**
Federal Grants*****	$335.8	$379.6	$384.8	$417.5

* Per 1985 supplemental budget.
** Includes lottery proceeds and sales of surplus property.
*** Includes a one-time payment for criminal justice system.
**** Saint Elizabeths Hospital.
***** Intergovernmental operating revenues, not locally appropriated and not included in the above.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Intergovernmental Revenues

As a state, county and city, the District of Columbia receives a variety of federal grants. The total amount of federal grants received has been increasing, and total intergovernmental revenues have kept pace with inflation. However, a look at the programs will show that this growth is attributable to human service entitlement programs, and that losses have been sustained in every other grant category.

By major service area, there are a few ongoing programs that account for the majority of the federal funds. In 1984 for example, federal matching for Medicaid health service reimbursement and income assistance payments accounted for half of the total human services grant allotment. Public housing subsidies, Community Development Block Grants and Section 8 rental assistance make up 90 percent of the total housing grant revenues. Federal elementary and secondary education grants and the school lunch program are the major source of federal funds for public education.

Federal Grant Revenue Received By The District Government*

(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1982-1984
Human Services	$228.1	$268.4	$289.0	+ 27%
Economic Development	.4	.4	.1	− 75
Housing	47.3	53.3	44.9	− 16
Education:				
Public Education	41.9	39.3	39.0	− 7
University of the District of Columbia	6.5	6.8	6.4	− 2
Government Direction	6.0	6.9	.1	− 98**
Public Works	4.1	3.4	3.2	− 22
Public Safety	1.5	1.1	1.1	− 29
Total***	**$335.8**	**$379.6**	**$383.8**	+ 15%

* Operating budget only.

** The federal funds to the D.C. Energy Office were reclassifed between 1983 and 1984 to Human Services.

*** Total does not include $7.8 million in Urban Mass Transit monies which the District signs over to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

Source: Comprehensive Financial Reports of the District of Columbia

District Government Workforce

According to a headcount on October 1, 1984, there were 39,093 persons working for the District Government. They provide health services, trash pickup, repair streets and operate ambulances. They perform city, county and state government functions. Excluded from the headcount are substitute teachers, part-time university instructors and other intermittent workers.

The District's Charter required that the District establish its own merit personnel system. This was accomplished by D.C. Law 2-139, *The Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act* of 1978. This act, effective on January 1, 1980, provides for four personnel classification systems: District Career Service, Excepted Service, Executive Service, and Educational Service. Within the District Career Service are professional, administrative, technical and clerical workers, wage grade employees, as well as the uniformed services of the Police and Fire Departments. The act required that any person hired after January 1, 1980 be a District resident. While exceptions have been made through legislative amendment for hard-to-fill positions, financial managers and jobs in facilities based outside the District's boundaries, the vast majority of new hires live and work in the District of Columbia.

The D.C. Office of Personnel is responsible for personnel actions covering 26,000 employees in 16 major agencies and various offices, boards and commissions under the Mayor. The D.C. Courts, the Board of Education, the Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia, the Board of Elections and Ethics, D.C. General Hospital, the Public Service Commission and the Armory Board have independent personnel authority.

The D.C. Office of Personnel reports that as of October 1, 1984, the average age of a District worker was 40 years, with an average length of service of 13 years. Because the District's personnel system gives credit for years worked in the federal system, not all of these years were necessarily worked in the District government. Within the District Career Service, the largest pay system, the median grade level was DS 7/step 4 earning $19,153. The median salary of all workers in the major pay systems was $21,442 per annum. Males constitute 51 percent of the workforce and females, 49 percent. As for place of residence, 57 percent live in the District, 36 percent in Maryland and 7 percent in Virginia. Over 75 percent of the workforce is unionized.

Headcount Of District Government Workers

	As of October 1		
	1982	1983	1984
Appropriated:			
Continuing Full-Time	27,396	27,082	27,589
Continuing Part-Time	1,053	1,170	1,012
Temporary Full-Time	1,405	1,320	1,338
Temporary Part-Time	221	50	99
Nonappropriated:			
Intra-District	1,297	1,368	1,311
Federal Grants	5,216	5,158	5,115
D.C. General Hospital	2,389	2,282	2,287
Other Sources of Funds	81	291	342
Total	**39,058**	**38,721**	**39,093**

Source: D.C. Office of Personnel

Personnel Expenses Of The District Government

Like other local governments, which are personnel intensive, the largest single expenditure of District government is for personnel services. The payroll expense for the District government totaled $805.3 million in fiscal year 1984. An additional $57.6 million was spent for employees' benefits in health and life insurance, and other personnel expenses for unemployment and disability compensation. A comparison of payroll expenditures for fiscal year 1982 with 1984 expenses shows an increase of 16.3 percent.

Another major outlay of District government funds is for retirees and their survivors. In fiscal year 1984, pension expenditures totaled almost $209 million. District expenditures for employee pensions have been increasing at a higher rate than those expenditures for payroll due in part to the establishment of the police and fire retirement funds.

Payroll Expenditures
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year			Percent Change
	1982	1983	1984	1982 -1984
Regular Pay	$653.4	$719.5	$772.3	
Overtime*	39.2	28.6	33.0	
Total	$692.6	$748.1	$805.3	16.3%

* Includes pay differentials

Fringe Benefit And Other Personnel Expenditures
(In Millions)

	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1982 -1984
Health Insurance	$18.5	$25.2	$28.1	
Life Insurance	1.8	2.0	2.0	
Unemployment Compensation	9.4	8.3	6.8	
Disability Compensation	10.8	11.5	12.3	
Other	6.8	8.0	8.4	
Total	$47.3	$55.0	$57.6	21.8%

Pension Expenditures
(In Millions)

	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change 1982 -1984
Teachers	$60.2	$55.9	$71.7	
Police/Fire	73.5	85.0	100.1	
Judges	1.2	1.4	1.7	
Civil Service	23.0	25.4	27.6	
Social Security	3.1	3.3	3.7	
Other	3.3	3.7	4.0	
Total	$164.3	$174.7	$208.8	27.1%

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

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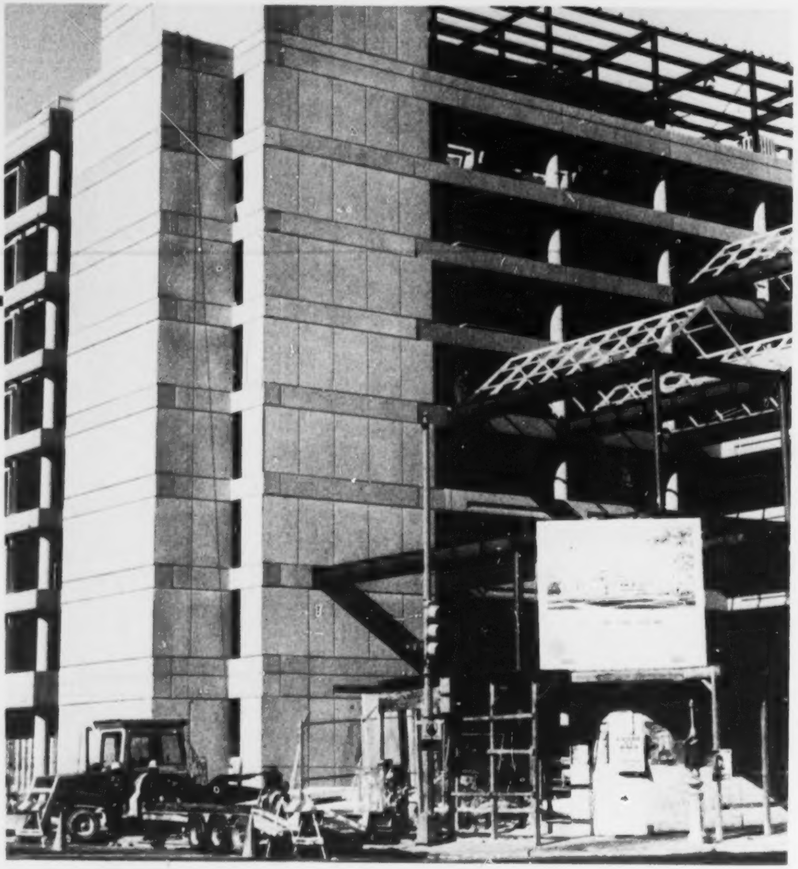

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Building Permits And Valuation

A measure of economic activity in the District of Columbia is the valuation of building permits. Permits are issued for all construction projects including major office buildings, hotels and home renovations. Approximately 13,000 permits have been issued each year since 1980. The high cost of borrowed funds and a decrease in the demand for commercial and residential space contributed to a drop in 1983 in the number of permits issued and their valuation. The economic recovery is apparent in 1984 by the increase in total permits and their valuation.

Building Permits And Valuation

	Buildings		Mechanical and Plumbing		Total	
Calendar Year	Number of Permits	Valuation (In Millions)	Number of Permits	Valuation (In Millions)	Number of Permits	Valuation (In Millions)
1980	4,297	$358.7	8,524	$50.6	12,821	$409.3
1981	3,912	447.9	9,071	37.9	12,983	485.8
1982	4,298	436.5	8,725	38.4	13,023	474.9
1983	3,824	300.4	6,538	29.6	10,362	330.0
1984	6,870	371.7	6,037	32.8	12,907	404.5

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Commercial Construction Starts

A comparison of commercial construction reveals that more and larger projects were begun in 1984, than in the previous year. There were 48 projects with nearly 6.2 million square feet of space started in 1984. These projects have a construction cost of $695 million. Nearly all of the commercial development in 1984 took place in areas close to Metrorail sites, such as Metro Center, Farragut West and Dupont Circle.

Construction activity in the District of Columbia in 1984 more than doubled the activity in the preceding year. When compared with the construction in the metropolitan area, the District ranks second only to Fairfax County in the amount of square feet of commercial construction started. However, the value of the construction starts in the District of Columbia in 1984 exceeded any single jurisdiction in the metropolitan area.

Commercial Construction Starts By Structure Type

	Calendar Year					
	1983			1984		
	Projects	Square Feet (in 000s)	Construction Cost (in 000s)	Projects	Square Feet (in 000s)	Construction Cost (in 000s)
Retail	3	7	$800	7	226	$5,028
Educational & Medical	1	68	2,500	6	193	21,226
Office	5	703	38,594	17	3,441	415,282
Mixed Use	4	1,525	140,700	6	1,267	66,027
Research and Development	0	0	0	1	250	50,000
Hotel	2	1,031	53,481	3	637	118,847
Other	5	38	2,634	8	168	18,674
Total	20	3,372	$238,709	48	6,182	$695,084

Source Metropolitan Council of Governments, *Commercial Construction Indicators* 1984

Development Of Downtown

Promoting new development and renovation in downtown Washington, D.C. is among the District's highest priorities. Downtown is located between the Capitol and the White House and is bounded on the west by 15th Street, on the east by North Capitol Street, on the south by Pennsylvania Avenue and the north by Massachusetts Avenue. Major improvements are underway in the downtown retail core, along F and G Streets between 9th and 15th Streets. Garfinckel's is being renovated; Hecht's new department store will open in November 1985. The Shops on Pennsylvania Avenue, beside the 774 room J.W. Marriott Hotel, now total 85 retail establishments.

Around the Washington Convention Center, construction is underway on a 956 room Grand Hyatt Hotel. Techworld, a major complex which includes one million square feet of display and sales space, a 900 room Ramada Renaissance Hotel and 52,000 square feet of retail space received zoning approval in March 1985. In Chinatown, renovation of several buildings is underway, planning for other projects continues, including a Chinatown Archway to be built by the District government and our sister city Beijing, China. The area around Franklin Square, between New York and Massachusetts Avenues, 12th and 15th Streets, is becoming a prestigious office district. In downtown east, near Capitol Hill, 1984 openings included the 84 room Phoenix Park Hotel and the 265 room Sheraton Grand Hotel and office space in the Capitol Place complex.

Revitalization is most dramatic along Pennsylvania Avenue. Through the efforts of the federal Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, PADC, major developments such as the Pavilion, Sears House, the Willard Hotel, Market Square and many others have taken place. Fountains, trees, shrubbery and sidewalk benches were installed in three new parks Western Plaza, Pershing Park and John Marshall Park to enhance the urban landscape. PADC development activity is expected to be completed by 1992. Market Square, on Pennsylvania Avenue between 7th and 9th Streets, will bring the first residential units, a total of 225 housing units, to Pennsylvania Avenue. At 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, 196 residential units are planned.

Major Downtown Development In 1984 and Early 1985

Completed 1984 — May 1985

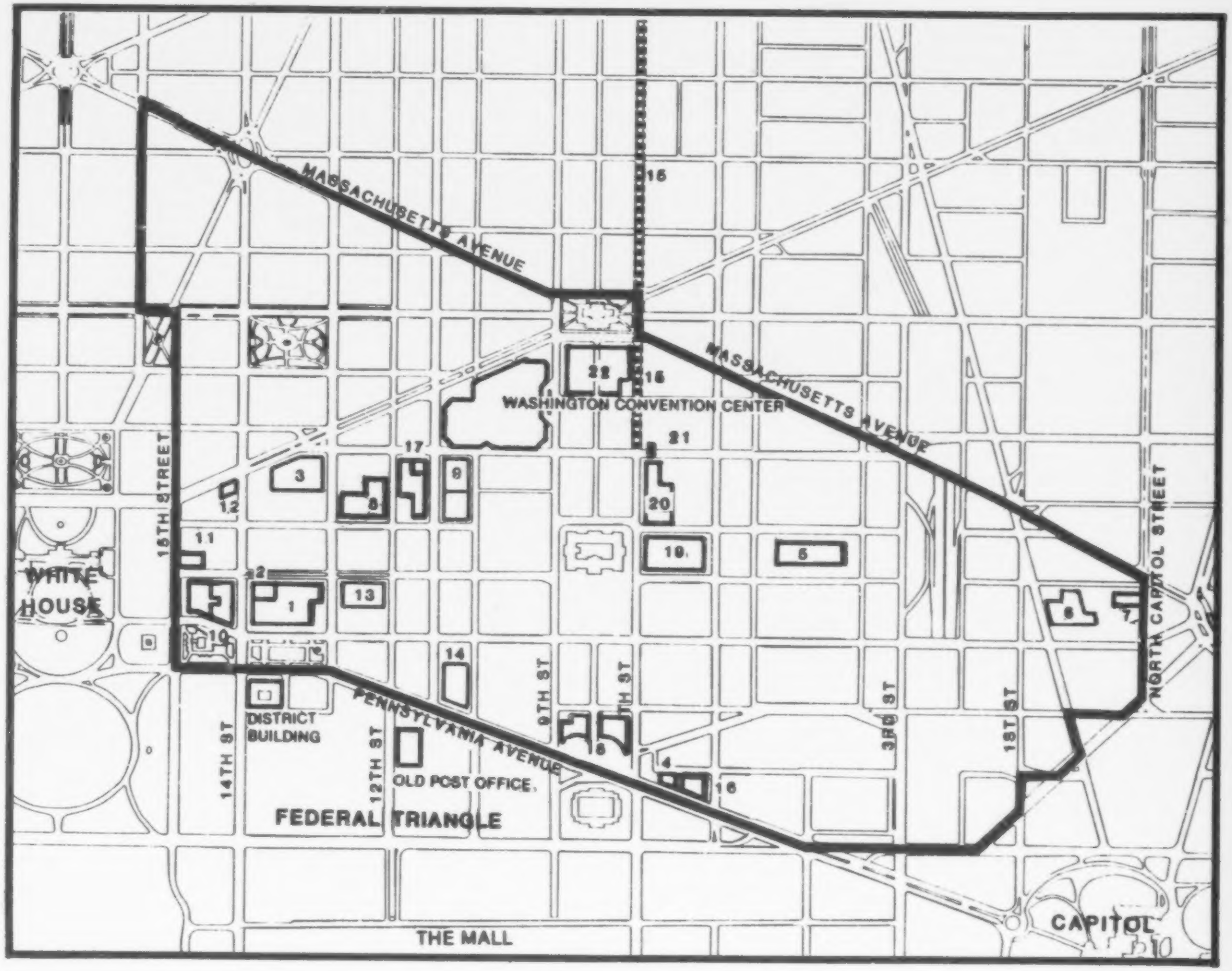
1. National Place (J.W. Marriott Hotel/The Shops Phase I/Office)
2. National Press Building (Office/The Shops Phase II)
3. 1300 New York Avenue
4. Sears House
5. Renovation of Pension Building
6. Capitol Place (Sheraton Grand Hotel/Office)
7. Phoenix Park Hotel

Under Construction as of May 1985

8. Hecht's at Metro Center
9. Grand Hyatt Hotel
10. Willard Hotel, Office and Retail
11. Metropolitan Square-Phase II
12. Bond Building
13. Columbia Square
14. 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue
15. Metrorail Green Line North of Street
16. 601 Pennsylvania Avenue

Proposed

17. Metro Center Hotel
18. Market Square
19. Gallery Place
20. Far East Trade Center
21. Chinatown Archway
22. Techworld


MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
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WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
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19
5
15TH STREET
11
2
WHITE HOUSE
1
13
10
14
NORTH CAPITOL STREET
6
7
DISTRICT BUILDING
14TH ST
12TH ST
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
9TH ST
7TH ST
18
4
16
3RD ST
1ST ST
OLD POST OFFICE
FEDERAL TRIANGLE
THE MALL
CAPITOL

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Development of Downtown Washington, continued

The Downtown Plan developed by the Mayor's Downtown Committee and published by the District government in July 1982 outlined the framework for revitalizing downtown. The Comprehensive Plan, which incorporates the Downtown Plan goals was proposed by Mayor Marion Barry, passed by the District Council and took effect April 10, 1984. To provide continuing leadership so that downtown objectives are achieved, the D.C. Downtown Partnership, comprised of private sector representatives and District officials, was established in 1984.

Land use 'targets' in the downtown element of the Comprehensive Plan are for the year 2000. In 1984, with 18.8 million square feet of downtown office space in place, over one-half of the goal has been achieved. The retail space goal of 5.7 million square feet, masks some fundamental changes in what is happening in downtown. Some 2.2 million square feet of existing retail space will remain, while 3.5 million square feet of new space will be added. During 1984, 545,000 square feet of office space, 90,000 square feet of retail space and 1,123 new hotel rooms were completed. The demolition of some old office buildings, retail space and hotels reflects in a lower net change between 1983 and 1984.

A Comparison Of The Current Status Of Downtown And Development Goals

	End of the Calendar Year					
	1980 Base Year	1981	1982	1983	1984	2000 Planned
Office Space (000 sq. ft.)	13,851	14,521	15,478	18,316	18,810	35,103
Retail Space (000 sq. ft.)	5,552	5,645	5,595	5,508	5,291	5,705
Hotel Rooms	3,248	3,248	3,248	3,768	4,767	11,010
Residential Units	1,844	1,844	1,865	1,707	1,707	5,400

Note: These are net office space, retail space and hotel room figures, which take into account the addition of new space and demolition of old space.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Washington Convention Center

The Washington Convention Center was authorized in 1978 by Public Law 2-58 for a total allocation of $98.7 million. Of this amount, $21.4 million was earmarked for site acquisition. Construction was completed in December 1982, on schedule and within budget.

The Center provides Washington, D.C. with the opportunity to compete nationally for conventions. The Center has 381,000 square feet of useable floor space in 4 exhibit halls and 40 meeting rooms. This space configuration allows many concurrent activities. A total of 20,000 persons can be seated simultaneously. The Center hosts national conventions which are open to members of the host organizations. It also holds public events such as the Auto Show, the Flower Show and the Federal Office Information Systems Exposition which are open to the general public. The use of the Center has exceeded expectations, with more than one million visitors in each of the first two years.

The first public event of the Convention Center was Mayor Marion Barry's second inauguration on January 3, 1983. The Center is governed by a five person board, whose members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the District of Columbia Council. The board selects the manager of the Center.

Located in the heart of downtown on H Street, Northwest, between 9th and 11th Streets, the Washington Convention Center is a magnet for downtown economic development. The Center is close to the Metro Center and Gallery Place Metrorail stations. Development in the Convention Center area has outpaced projections.

Out-of-town visitors attending Convention Center events usually stay 3 to 5 days and spend an estimated $600 per person during their stay. This influx of out-of-town visitors translates into increased revenue from sales taxes on delegate spending, new hotel business, new income taxes from employees working in convention related establishments and admission taxes from public shows held at the Convention Center.

Convention Center Bookings

	Fiscal Year		
	1983*	1984	Planned 1985
National Conventions	5	20	29
Public Events	25	57	37
Annual Use Days	34	167	295
Visitors	1,000,000	1,106,500	1,125,000
Total Convention Attendees**	51,000	269,410	283,200

* In operation for 9 months
** Includes exhibitor personnel

Source: Washington Convention Center

Tourism Is A Major Industry

As the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. attracts millions of visitors each year. In 1984, 17.2 million domestic visitors and approximately 1 million foreign visitors made overnight visits to the District of Columbia. Another 4.5 million visitors came to Washington for day trips.

With some 40 museums and 350 significant historic sites as well as the national monuments, Washington, D.C. will continue to attract millions of visitors every year. To ensure the continued growth of the tourism industry a portion of the hotel occupancy tax is dedicated to the promotion of tourism. The Washington Convention and Visitors Association, the D.C. Chamber of Commerce, the Washington Convention Center and the Mayor's Committee to Promote Washington D.C. receive the earmarked funds. The Mayor's Committee serves as an umbrella organization to promote pride and awareness among city residents and to develop a unified promotional and marketing plan to generate tourism.

Information on the residence of domestic and foreign visitors, the purpose of their trips and the likelihood of their return to the area are gathered through surveys. A survey of hotel guests conducted for the Office of Business and Economic Development in 1981 revealed that the majority of tourists to this area arrived by air. Each year visitors spend approximately $1 billion in the District, supporting nearly 31,000 jobs. The purpose of the trip to Washington for 37 percent of the people surveyed was to visit friends and relatives; 36 percent were here on business or attending conferences at area hotels and motels; and 27 percent were vacationing.

Visits To The Most Popular Tourist Sites
(In Millions)

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Smithsonian Institution				
Air and Space Museum	7.5	8.9	10.6	14.4
Museum of Natural History	5.0	5.0	5.9	6.0
Museum of American History	5.2	4.4	5.2	5.3
All other Smithsonian Buildings	4.3	4.2	4.1	5.4
Total *	**22.0**	**22.5**	**25.8**	**31.1**
Lincoln Memorial	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.9
Jefferson Memorial	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.3
Vietnam Veterans Memorial	NA	NA	NA	2.3
White House	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
Washington Monument	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3

*Excludes National Zoological Park

Sources: Smithsonian Institution
National Park Service
U.S. Travel Data Center
Washington Convention and Visitors Association

Washington, D.C. - Cultural Center

Washington, D.C. has a rich and diverse cultural life. Washington's many cultural institutions, famous nationally and internationally, include the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art, the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Folger Shakespeare Library, Arena Stage and many others. Their art collections and exhibitions are among the finest in the world. Many renowned companies perform within these institutions including the Washington National Symphony Orchestra, Washington Opera and Washington Ballet.

Of equal artistic vitality are the hundreds of small theatres, dance companies, chamber and jazz groups. They include the Studio, Source, New Playrights, Wooly Mammoth and the Gala Hispanic Theatre, D.C. Youth Orchestra, the Dance Exchange, African Heritage Dancers and Drummers, the Dance Place, the Washington Project for the Arts and the Duke Ellington School for the Arts, among many others.

Over 500 artistic organizations are located in the District. Over 75 percent of Washington's arts groups are less than twenty years old and over 58 percent are less than ten years old. This striking growth of artistic activity is due largely to citizen demand for more and better art and the welcoming, supportive role played in the District's arts development by its Mayor and Council.

The District Government established the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities in 1975, to assist, encourage and promote the arts, with funding from the District Government and the National Endowment for the Arts. The Commission is an eighteen member body appointed by the Mayor and assisted by a professional staff, headed by an executive director, who also serves as the Mayor's Advisor on Cultural Affairs. Each year the Commission awards grants through a competitive peer panel review process to individual artists and arts organizations. A major program initiative is to bring art to the elderly, the handicapped, young people, and citizens living in areas of the city that have been culturally underserved. During the last four years, federal contributions for the arts have diminished; however, District funding has more than doubled.

Commission On The Arts And Humanities Expenditures

(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
Source of Funds*	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
District Government	$546	$791	$886	$916	$1,127
Federal Government	414	452	390	301	361
Total	**$960**	**$1,243**	**$1,276**	**$1,217**	**$1,488**

*Note that private giving to the arts is not included.

Source: D.C. Commission on the Arts & Humanities

Hospitality Industry

Hotels and restaurants are major employers in the District of Columbia. They provide hospitality services to the residents, workers and visitors to the District. In recent years, the number of hotels and hotel rooms has increased significantly. Over the last four years, hotel capacity has expanded; the average daily room rate has increased and occupancy levels have risen. These positive trends are explained by industry analysts, who estimate that 51 percent of hotel use is attributable to business meetings and 35 percent to visitors who also attend business meetings. Only 14 percent of hotel utilization is attributable to tourism for pleasure only.

Restaurants in Washington offer a range of ethnic foods: African, Chinese, Japanese, Greek, Middle Eastern, German and French. Some establishments offer outdoor dining; others are neighborhood cafes serving food from home cooking to haute cuisine. Eating and drinking establishments have also been increasing in numbers and in their levels of employment. Because restaurants and hotels offer entry level positions, the expansion of the hospitality industry adds jobs to the District's economy.

Hotels

	Calendar Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Hotel Rooms	12,000	14,000	16,000	17,900
Occupancy Rate	60.6%	64.8%	71.0%	72.0%
Average Room Rate*	$57	$62	$64	$70

Changes In The Hospitality Industry

	Restaurants		Hotels		Total	
	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983
Establishments	939	956	79	82	1,018	1,038
Employees	21,200	23,000	9,000	10,600	30,200	33,600
Average Pay	$6,302	$8,764	$9,037	$13,657	$7,669	$11,210

* Leaventhol & Horwath as of April of each year

Sources: Office of Business and Economic Development
D.C. Department of Employment Services

Banking

The banking industry in the District of Columbia is unique. In all other states there are federally chartered banks and there are state chartered and regulated banks. In the District of Columbia there are only federally chartered banks. The Comptroller of the Currency charters all federal banks.

Currently there are 19 District-based commercial banks. One of these commercial banks, First American Bank, operates as an interstate bank because it was established before the 1956 enactment of the *Bank Holding Company Act.* District banks operate from over 176 locations. When compared with banks in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, the size of District banks is small. This is explained by the absence of any major corporate headquarters and that the largest employer, the federal government, banks with itself. Four District commercial banks had total consolidated assets in 1984 of over $1 billion and one other had assets of more than one-half billion dollars. These five commercial banks had combined assets in 1984 of over $12 billion. Combined assets of all commercial banks in the District in 1984 totaled $13.9 billion.

In light of recent policy changes in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, District banks are likely to face increased competition. A number of major financial insititutions are seeking charters to operate in the District of Columbia. The position of the Comptroller has been that the competition will be beneficial for consumers. Legislation being considered by the Congress and the Council of the District of Columbia would allow District banks, through interstate banking agreements to join with other banks in neighboring states to strengthen their position against new competitors. The issue of interstate banking is also subject to legal challenges. The Supreme Court has ruled in favor of regional interstate banking, which will result in mergers and acquisitions throughout the country.

Banks With Assets Over One-Half Billion Dollars

(In Millions)

	As of December 31		
	1982	1983	1984
Riggs National Bank	$3,707	$4,758	$5,117
American Security Bank	3,399	3,698	4,034
National Bank of Washington	1,082	1,173	1,275
First American Bank	831	940	1,108
National Savings and Trust	628	767	925

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Unpublished Statistics

International Business Community

Washington, D.C. is the international capital of the United States, with 130 embassies from around the world. The World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Inter-American Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank are headquartered here and contribute to the international character of the nation's capital. The World Health Organization and the Organization of American States are other examples of global agencies which are based here. Furthermore, many large international firms and many multi-national organizations have offices in the District. There are also six foreign banks with District-based offices. The presence of embassies, international banks and agencies has attracted virtually every airline in the world to local airports and base offices here.

The District Government is planning for expansion into international markets and is exploring options to attract international businesses to the District of Columbia. The Mayor traveled to Korea, Thailand, China, Senegal, Sudan, Ethiopia and other countries in the far east through the sponsorship of the Mayor's Committee to Promote Washington and private businesses. Washington, D.C. now has sister cities in Beijing, China; Dakar, Senegal; and Bangkok, Thailand.

To attract international businesses to the District, proposals have been made to construct an International Cultural and Trade Center in Southwest Washington. Through federal legislation and with federal capital funds this Center will be built to contain space for cultural expositions, trade exhibitions, educational seminars and an international bazaar. There is also a private construction project planned in Chinatown for international businesses, known as the Far East Trade Center. A diplomatic enclave in Northwest Washington is the home of Intelsat, International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, and will eventually be the site of 23 embassies.

Five District based banks have export financing services facilitated by the *International Banking Facilities Act* of 1982. Other foreign exports from the District of Columbia are printed material and machinery as shown in the *Annual Survey of Manufacturing*. In 1981, $7 million of District manufactured goods were exported; not included in the export figure are services such as consulting, translation, accounting, and legal services.

Foreign Exports of District Businesses*
(In Thousands)

Food & Kindred Products	$ 500
Printing & Other Publishing	4,300
Fabricated Metal Products	400
Machinery, except Electric	1,600
Misc. Manufacturing	200
Total	$7,000

Foreign Owned Property
Tax Year 1984

452 Parcels
$337.8 Million Total Assessed Value

Source: U.S. Commerce Department, 1981 Annual Survey of Manufacturing

Nonprofit Organizations

In 1984, the District government contracted for $58.1 million of goods and services from hundreds of nonprofit organizations. The majority of these contracts are for services to special populations such as child day care, day programs and residential arrangements for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. The Department of Human Services is the largest sponsor of contracts with nonprofit organizations and the dollar value of the contracts let to nonprofits has been on the rise. Colleges, hospitals and universities are the major nonprofit employers in the District of Columbia.

These contracts translate into jobs in the District for District residents. Employment in social sevices and membership organizations increased over the years to 33,357 in 1983. Annual payroll has increased steadily since 1980. Data are gathered from required reporting to the Unemployment Compensation Program on quarterly contributions and wage reports and are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification System. Included in the membership organizations are churches and professional, business and political organizations.

Employment In Social Service And Membership Organizations, Colleges And Universities

	Calendar Year			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Social Service Organizations				
Establishments	427	438	422	447
Employees	8,865	8,726	8,307	8,683
Annual Payroll (000s)	$109,569	$118,273	$115,690	$124,200
Membership Organizations				
Establishments	1,209	1,204	1,189	1,196
Employees	25,782	25,547	25,050	25,354
Payroll (000s)	$505,738	$553,075	$598,471	$637,856
Colleges & Universities				
Establishments	28	31	33	29
Employees	20,796	21,805	23,148	21,831
Payroll (000s)	$301,933	$344,722	$392,416	$422,425

Nonprofit Contracts
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Total Contracts*	$38.9	$40.8	$57.0	$58.1	$55.0

* Note that 1983 and 1984 nonprofit contracts are total, whereas the 1981 and 1982 nonprofit contracts are for minority nonprofit firms only.

Sources: D.C. Minority Business Opportunity Commission
D.C. Department of Employment Services

District Government Minority Contracting Program

A total of 38 percent of all District Government contracts were awarded to certified minority businesses in fiscal year 1984. The proportion of contracts being awarded to minority firms has increased through a mechanism known as the sheltered market. The modernization of the 224 units of public housing at Benning Heights and the rehabilitation of Coolidge High School are examples of large construction projects being awarded to minority construction firms. Nearly 90 percent of the contracts for the new $40 million Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs at 14th and U Streets, Northwest, has been let to certified minority firms.

District of Columbia Law 1-95, the *Minority Contracting Act of 1976*, as amended, created the Minority Business Opportunity Commission. The law mandates that District Government agencies allocate at least 35 percent of the construction contracts and procurement contracts to minority business enterprises. Under the law, minority firms are required to maintain a principal office in the District in order to be certified, or obtain a waiver from the Commission based on the regulations.

The term "minority" according to D.C. Law 1-95 means Black Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans, Pacific Island Americans, and Hispanic Americans, who by virtue of being members of the foregoing groups, are economically and socially disadvantaged because of historical discrimination practiced against these groups by institutions within the United States. A minority business enterprise is a business in which more than 50 percent of the voting shares or interest of the business is held by members of a minority group. Upon a written application from the firm, disclosing ownership, financial status and tax registration with the District and after a site visit, the Commission certifies bona fide minority enterprises found to meet the requirements of the law. A certificate of registration is valid for two years.

Minority Contracts
($ In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Minority Businesses Certified	195	216	356	264	265
Minority Contracts					
Construction	$41.9	$47.7	$60.6	$52.7	$55.0
Goods and Services	73.6	89.5	93.3	105.7	110.0
Total	**$115.5**	**$137.2**	**$153.9**	**$158.4**	**$165.0**
Minority Contracts as a Percent of Total	34%	34%	47%	38%	39%

Note: Fiscal year 1983 goods and services contracts adjusted for duplication of $14 million in contracts.

Source: D.C. Minority Business Opportunity Commission

Business Assistance

The District actively seeks to attract new businesses and retain existing businesses. Government loan and assistance programs serve as catalysts to the business economy. The Business Assistance Program provides loans to businesses to purchase facilities or to buy existing business concerns. The Revolving Loan Fund, which was originally capitalized by a grant from the federal Economic Development Administration, helps small businesses in need of investment capital. The Washington, D.C. Local Development Administration, which administers the Small Business Administration "503" loan guarantee program provides small businesses with funds for plant and equipment.

Businesses are also assisted in making application to the federal government for Urban Development Action Grant funds. The availability of the Community Development Block Grant funds and other District and federal funds has created and retained jobs in the District. The Office of Business and Economic Development is encouraging business to apply for industrial revenue bonds. In fiscal year 1985, ten industrial revenue bonds are expected to be issued for $212 million.

Business Loan Progams

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Revolving Loan Fund				
Number of Loans	11	6	14	20
Amount Loaned	$544,000	$181,000	$526,000	$750,000
Jobs Created/Retained	193	63	223	200
SBA 502/503 Loan Guarantee				
Number of Loans	4	1	10	6
Amount Loaned	$801,000	$210,000	$1,705,000	$2,000,000
Jobs Created/Retained	399	33	2,710	1,500
CDBG Loans				
Number of Loans	3	0	18	20
Amount Loaned	$2,173,670	0	$7,403,424	$8,000,000
Jobs Created/Retained	80	0	1,434	1,500

Sources: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development
D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Major Economic Development Capital Improvement Projects

Economic development capital project appropriations totalling nearly $10 million in fiscal years 1982 through 1984, have been used for commercial and industrial revitalization, including acquisition of property, rehabilitation of existing commercial structures, new construction of commercial buildings and public space improvements. The revitalization at the Capital City Market, formerly the Florida Avenue Market, is one such project which includes street improvements and the purchase of a vacant land parcel, which has been improved and leased to a developer, for construction of a multi-tenant food wholesale building. Another major project is the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, a 26 acre development in the the New York Avenue corridor which will be the District's first planned urban business/industrial center. In fiscal year 1985, an additional $13 million of capital authority was authorized for land assembly, site preparation and improvements in the areas of H Street, upper Georgia Avenue, Minnesota Avenue/Benning Road commercial area, Union Station area, 14th and U Streets area, Howard Gateway and Southwest waterfront.

Commercial And Industrial Revitalization Projects
(In Thousands)

Project Name	Project Description	Expenditures Planned FY 1982-1985	Estimated Additional Cost to Complete	Total	Estimated Private Investment
Capital City Market	Purchase of one parcel in an eight block food distribution area in N.E. industrial corridor and street improvements	$2,700	$2,200	$4,900	$6,000
Capital City Business and Industrial Park	Acquisition of a 26 acre site to serve as N.E. industrial park	8,000	3,500	11,500	11,000
Camp Simms	Preparation of 25 acre site to serve as a shopping center in S.E.	2,000	0	2,000	NA
Mini-Industrial Facility	Acquisition and rehabilitation of former IBM warehouse	1,000	1,200	2,200	NA
Others*		6,300	1,900	8,200	NA
Total		**$20,000**	**$8,800**	**$28,800**	NA

* Others include Minnesota Avenue/Benning Road streetscape improvements, 4th Street and Rhode Island Avenue street improvements, West Virginia Avenue corridor, H Street corridor, Takoma Area Mini-Park and Crummel School improvements.

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

Service Industries And Professionals

The District's Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, DCRA, established in 1983, protects the health and safety of the public by licensing businesses and professionals. In order to make this process easier for those served, the District opened the One Stop Business and Permit Center, at 614 H Street, Northwest, on July 11, 1983. Services that had previously been scattered all over the city are now located at one site. For businesses, the Center coordinates inspections and approvals for licenses and permits and aids in tax and corporate/partnership registrations. In some cases, licenses and permits can be issued over the counter within one hour.

DCRA issues licenses for over 110 business categories, including special events, equipment and other business related activities. In fiscal year 1984, over 11,246 business licenses were issued and 28,528 renewals were granted. Among the largest categories of business licenses were apartment buildings and restaurants. Over 70 categories of professional and occupational licenses are issued by DCRA. In fiscal 1984, over 5,784 new occupational licenses were issued and 29,107 were renewed. The important role that the health services industry plays in our economy can be seen in the licensing statistics. Registered nurses account for nearly one half of all new and renewal licenses granted. Physicians, who are licensed by the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art, totaled 8,496 as of October 1984.

Major Licensed Businesses

	As of October				Percent Change
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1981-84
Apartment Bldgs.	8,173	8,217	8,242	8,267	+ 1.2%
Barber Shops	241	230	227	174	−27.8
Beauty Shops	453	457	460	579	+21.7
Dry Cleaners	142	142	144	118	−16.9
Gasoline Dealers	265	254	237	167	−36.9
Grocery Stores	417	417	422	490	+14.8
Liquor Stores	357	347	340	338	− 5.3
Motels/Inns	14	14	14	18	+22.2
Parking Lots	583	567	532	498	−14.5
Pharmacies	182	183	184	173	− 4.9
Picture Theaters	32	32	33	36	+11.1
Restaurants	1,472	1,543	1,574	1,467	− .3
Rooming Houses	247	247	247	184	−25.5
Swimming Pools	64	66	69	67	+ 4.4

Licensed Professionals

	As of October				Percent Change
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1981-84
Accountants	1,357	1,444	1,171	1,311	− 3.3%
Dentists	1,610	1,780	1,831	1,644	+ 2.0
Physicians*	9,988	8,402	8,211	8,496	−14.9
Optometrists	256	262	278	214	−16.4
Pharmacists	1,509	1,555	1,601	1,434	− 4.9
Practical Nurses	2,904	2,830	2,774	2,643	− 8.9
Psychologists	834	899	924	788	− 5.5
Real Estate					
Brokers	3,557	3,586	4,016	3,381	− 4.9
Agents	4,653	4,624	4,632	4,343	− 6.6
Registered Nurses	10,054	12,054	13,654	12,013	+24.6
Lawyers**	20,878	21,722	22,604	23,800	+14.0

* Physicians are licensed by the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art.
** Lawyers are not licensed. D.C. Bar Association active metropolitan-based membership.

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs
Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art
D.C. Bar Association

Business And Economic Activity

The District of Columbia is the center of the nation's ninth largest metropolitan area. It is the home of major financial institutions, nine universities, colleges and thousands of businesses, professional, trade and service organizations. Because of the presence of the federal establishment and many foreign organizations headquarters in Washington, D.C., it is a magnet to professionals, the international diplomatic community and multi-national corporations.

In 1984, total employment based in the District was 611,600 jobs. The District had more than 18,000 businesses and six out of every 10 jobs were in the private sector. The service sector has been the strongest growth sector in the District's economy, especially legal firms and the banking industry. Attracting new businesses to the District and expanding existing businesses are key to strengthening the economy and increasing job opportunities.

Selected Private Business Categories*

	Year	Number of Businesses	Number of Jobs	1980 - 1982 Percent Change	
				Bus.	Jobs
Banking	1980	176	6,340	+ 8.5%	+11.5%
	1981	181	6,666		
	1982	191	7,067		
Construction	1980	459	10,709	−23.7	−33.6
	1981	418	9,893		
	1982	350	7,113		
Education	1980	199	25,900	+12.1	− 3.0
	1981	196	27,427		
	1982	223	25,132		
Health	1980	1,258	29,671	+11.6	− 6.4
	1981	1,321	29,995		
	1982	1,404	27,775		
Insurance Carriers	1980	147	6,384	−22.0	− 9.1
	1981	137	5,936		
	1982	125	5,801		
Legal	1980	1,087	15,102	+29.1	+27.7
	1981	1,151	17,119		
	1982	1,403	19,279		
Printing Publishing	1980	306	14,541	− 3.9%	− 9.3%
	1981	312	15,669		
	1982	294	13,186		
Real Estate	1980	1,320	14,787	+ 5.8	− 5.1
	1981	1,417	15,407		
	1982	1,396	14,038		
Retail	1980	3,209	52,506	− 1.1	− 6.5
	1981	3,139	49,644		
	1982	3,173	49,103		
Trucking & Warehousing	1980	101	1,108	−14.9	−20.9
	1981	88	974		
	1982	86	876		
Wholesale	1980	574	11,483	− 9.2	−15.4
	1981	561	10,775		
	1982	521	9,714		

* The latest U.S. Commerce Department data available is 1982.

Source: U.S. Commerce Department, *County Business Patterns*

Top Ten Employers

One of the most frequently asked questions is, "Who are the largest employers in the District of Columbia?" Excluding international, federal and District government agencies, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the employers with the largest number of employees in the District of Columbia, based on January 1985 employment levels, are a diverse group. In the proprietary sector, the utilities are among the major employers, followed by the banks, retailers and service industries. Some businesses which one might expect on the list, such as fast food establishments and gasoline dealers, are franchised operations owned by separate corporations. Among nonprofit organizations, the universities and hospitals in the District of Columbia are the largest employers.

Top Ten Business Employers In The District Of Columbia*

January 1985

Business	Employment Level**
C & P Telephone	3,976
PEPCO	3,307
Washington Post	3,268
J.W. Marriott Corporation	3,230
Woodward & Lothrop, Inc.	3,154
General Maintenance Service Co.	1,950
Riggs National Bank	1,767
American Security Bank	1,460
Hecht's	1,420
Safeway	1,415

Top Ten Nonprofit Employers In The District Of Columbia*

January 1985

Institution	Employment Level**
George Washington University	5,916
Howard University	4,874
Georgetown University	4,380
George Washington Hospital	2,629
Georgetown University Hospital	2,626
Howard University Hospital	2,550
Children's Hospital	2,270
Greater Southeast Hospital	1,853
Washington Hospital Center	1,838
American University	1,730

* Excludes international, federal and District governments and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.
** Self reported data.

Source: Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

Employment By Type Of Industry

The District of Columbia is the largest employment center in the Washington metropolitan region. In 1984, the District had approximately 34 percent of all jobs in the metropolitan area and had more jobs than any of the surrounding jurisdictions. Many of the jobs in the District of Columbia are held by non-District residents.

Annual average employment data over the last five years reveals that the District's job base remains solid. The services sector exhibited steady growth over the four year period. The job losses in the wholesale/retail and finance, insurance and real estate sectors during the recession of 1983 were recovered to a great extent in 1984. Transportation and communication are rebounding while construction and manufacturing are now edging upward. Despite the 1983-84 declines in government employment, the District of Columbia has gained in every private sector job category, for an overall net increase in jobs of 2.5 percent.

Employment
(Annual Average Data In Thousands)

	Calendar Year					% Change
District of Columbia	1980*	1981*	1982*	1983*	1984	1983/1984
Federal Government	228.6	223.6	210.2	208.3	207.8	− 0.2%
D.C. Government**	48.5	44.3	45.2	45.4	45.3	− 0.2
Other Government	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	− 1.9
Services	181.4	187.8	192.1	194.2	203.7	+ 4.9
Wholesale/Retail	63.6	63.0	60.0	58.8	62.9	+ 7.0
Finance, Real Estate and Insurance	34.4	34.2	34.7	34.5	35.4	+ 2.6
Transportation and Communication	25.7	26.5	25.9	25.8	26.0	+ 0.8
Construction and Manufacturing	28.6	26.2	24.3	24.3	25.3	+ 4.1
Mining	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	0
Total* **	**616.1**	**611.0**	**597.9**	**596.6**	**611.6**	+ 2.5%
Washington Suburban Areas (Excluding D.C.)						
Federal Government	139.1	137.4	139.2	143.7	147.2	+ 2.4%
Other Government	147.8	148.0	140.5	133.5	136.1	+ 1.9
Services	255.8	273.2	285.7	307.7	335.4	+ 9.0
Wholesale/Retail	248.9	256.3	257.0	275.4	296.4	+ 7.6
Finance, Real Estate and Insurance	57.2	58.1	59.4	62.8	68.5	+ 9.1
Transportation and Communication	47.6	48.8	50.3	52.0	57.2	+10.0
Construction and Manufacturing	122.0	121.0	114.1	128.8	145.3	+12.8
Mining	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	−10.0
Total* **	**1,019.2**	**1,043.7**	**1,047.2**	**1,104.9**	**1,187.0**	+ 7.4%

* Numbers have been benchmarked to first quarter Employment Services report 202, 1984 data. Benchmarking is the process in which sample, preliminary or estimated data is adjusted to more comprehensive data.

** Annual average of all District employment including summer and seasonal workers.

*** Excludes self-employed, unpaid family members, domestic workers, military and foreign government personnel.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force in the District is defined as those persons sixteen years and older who are in the workforce or who are actively seeking work. The labor force has fluctuated over the last five years reflecting various increases or decreases in the labor force participation. These variations mirror the extent to which people choose schools, family life and retirement over employment and people who are unable to work. Lower labor force participation rates may signal that employment opportunities are not as good as the lower unemployment rates might suggest.

The unemployment rate grew to an annual average high of 11.7 percent in 1983 the District. As the recession eased, the number of unemployment compensation claims declined. Because the civilian labor force was stable between 1983 and 1984, a lower jobless rate resulted. In 1984, the average annual rate of unemployment was 9.0 percent. The teenage unemployment rate in 1984 was 36.5 percent.

Employment represents annual job averages, which include the seasonal adjustments for summer and holiday workers. Unemployment represents a count of claimants of unemployment compensation. Not included in the unemployed are discouraged workers, who in 1984 were estimated by Department of Employment Services, to total 7,400 individuals.

Employment And Unemployment*
Annual Averages
(In Thousands)

	Calendar Year				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Labor Force	324	305	307	319	320
Employment	300	277	275	282	291
Unemployment	24	28	32	37	29
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	9.0%	10.6%	11.7%	9.0%

* Civilian labor force is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1984 and is benchmarked to 1984 population estimates. The civilian labor force figures are adjusted each year as more current information on population becomes available.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Earnings From Employment

The average annual pay, as reported by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the workers in the District earned more on the average than the average of all workers in the United States between 1981 and 1983. Furthermore, the average annual pay in the public sector is higher than in the private sector in both the District and the nation. Unlike the nation as a whole, the rate of increase in annual average pay between 1981 through 1983 in the District was higher in the private sector than in the public sector. The overall 1981-83 rate of growth in average annual pay in the District exceeded the percentage increase in the United States.

Annual Average Wage And Salary Earnings Of All Employed Persons

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	Percent Increase 1981-1983
District of Columbia	**$20,761**	**$22,537**	**$23,842**	**14.8%**
Public sector	24,464	26,571	27,780	13.6%
Private sector	17,663	19,276	20,703	17.2%
Construction	19,384	21,114	21,828	
Manufacturing	24,933	25,842	26,909	
Transportation and Utilities	25,199	28,133	30,451	
Wholesale	23,393	25,182	26,586	
Retail	10,189	10,783	11,348	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17,691	19,415	22,096	
Services	17,818	19,565	21,003	
Mining	43,888	39,422	42,936	
United States	**$15,690**	**$16,736**	**$17,544**	**11.8%**
Public sector	15,865	17,165	18,154	14.4%
Private sector	15,654	16,641	17,416	11.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Average Annual Pay for All Covered Workers by State and Pay Level.

Unemployment Insurance

The average number of weeks that a claimant received unemployment benefits decreased from 22.7 weeks in 1983 to 19.3 weeks in 1984. This reflects the impact of legislation reducing the maximum duration of benefits from 34 to 26 weeks—effective March 1983 and the easing of the recession. Reduced claims and weeks compensated in 1984 resulted in a 31 percent decline in the total benefit outlay. Unemployment compensation benefits paid from all sources amounted to $80 million in 1984.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	Calendar Year				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Unemployment Compensation Benefits Paid (in millions)	$83	$105	$125	$116	$80
Average Weekly:					
Payment	$126	$139	$148	$145	$143
New claimants	664	745	810	768	639
Exhausted Benefits (000s)	15	14	23	35	22
Average Weeks Paid	20.8	20.7	23.3	22.7	19.3
Unemployment Weeks					
15 or more	23.3%	34.2%	37.1%	41.1%	34.5%
5 - 14	35.1	32.5	35.0	27.6	34.5
Less than 5	41.6	33.3	27.9	31.3	31.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sources: D.C. Department of Employment Services
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Insurance, continued

A detailed study of unemployment in 1983 revealed that 61 percent of the unemployed drawing unemployment benefits were male. Single persons experienced the highest rate of unemployment, accounting for 66 percent of the unemployed. The majority of unemployed persons were aged 22 to 39 years and were high school graduates.

Age And Educational Profile Of Unemployment Compensation Recipients

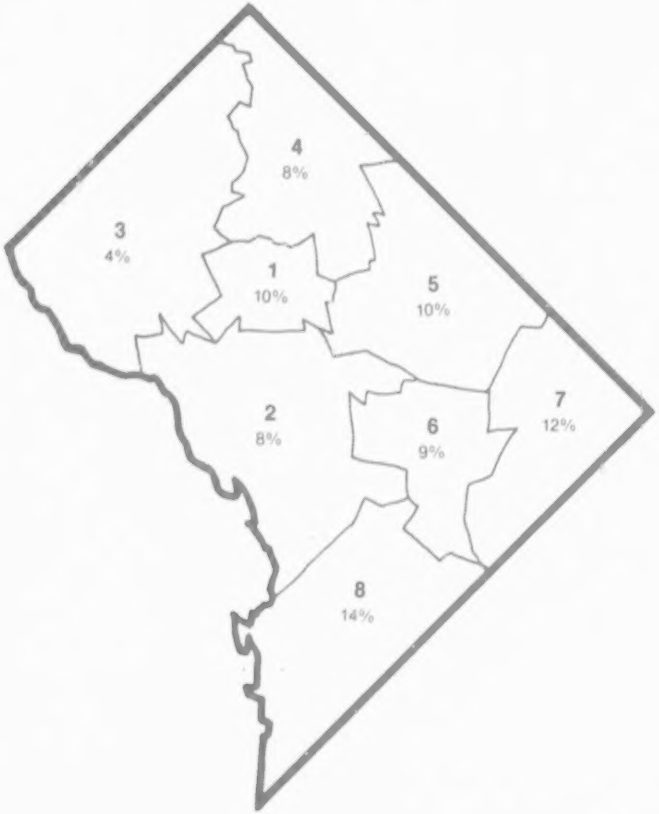
	Calendar Year				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Age in Years					
55 or more	2,073	2,510	1,913	2,018	1,882
44-54	5,148	6,472	5,610	6,244	6,055
22-39	23,540	28,836	24,859	28,273	26,889
20-21	1,568	1,938	1,947	2,400	2,078
16-19	502	737	813	995	714
15 and under	6	11	14	19	14
Total	32,837	40,504	35,156	39,949	37,632
Education in Years					
Over twelve	13,056	16,984	13,947	14,101	12,010
Twelve	11,467	14,077	12,782	15,520	15,454
Eight to eleven	7,384	8,448	7,610	9,323	9,132
Under eight	930	995	817	1,005	1,036
Total	32,837	40,504	35,156	39,949	37,632

Sources: D.C. Department of Employment Services
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

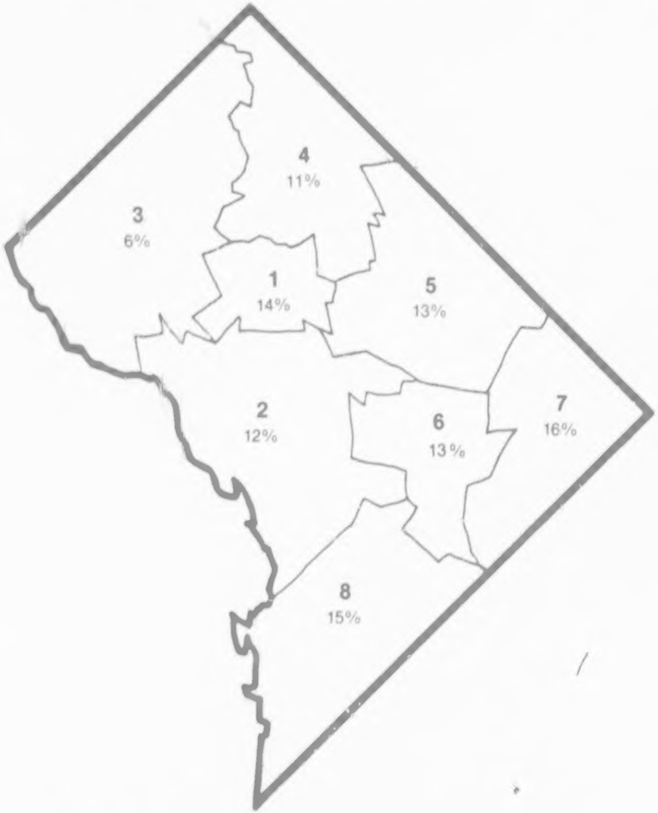
Unemployment by Wards

In 1984, there were 29,000 unemployed persons residing in the District of Columbia. This was 8,000 less than in 1983. The annual average unemployment rate was 9.0 percent in 1984. In 1984, the unemployment rate in each of the wards reveals higher rates of unemployment in Wards 7 and 8. Unemployment was lowest in Ward 3.

Unemployment Rates By Ward, 1984



Percentage Distribution of 29,000 Unemployed District Residents By Ward, 1984



Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program

Participation in the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program is open to youth from ages 14 to 22. The District appropriated slots are open to all youth in these ages, regardless of family income. The federally-funded slots in the summer youth employment program are available only to economically disadvantaged youth. The objective of the program is to provide District youth with entry level employment opportunities in the public or private sector. Through practical work experience, the work habits and skills of the youth are positively-shaped. In 1984, the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program accounted for 19,182 jobs.

Summer Youth Employment Enrollments And Expenditures
($ In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
Enrollees	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
District	6,624	7,931	7,039	9,943	11,450
Federal	12,216	11,281	11,537	9,239	11,150
Total	**18,840**	**19,212**	**18,576**	**19,182**	**22,600**
Expenditures					
District	$4.9	$7.1	$4.5	$5.6	$7.0*
Federal	7.6	7.8	8.8	7.9	8.3
Total	**$12.5**	**$14.9**	**$13.3**	**$13.5**	**$15.3**

Profile Of Mayor's Summer Youth Program Enrollees, 1984

Total	**19,182**
Sex	
Male	8,440
Female	10,742
Age	
14-15	6,138
16-21	10,934
22	2,110
Race	
White	192
Black	18,606
Hispanic	192
Other	192
Education	
High School Dropout	1,343
Student (High School or less)	15,154
High School and above	2,685
Economically Disadvantaged	11,317
Single Head of Household	767 **

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* Includes $1 million per 1985 supplemental budget request.

** Single parents are not necessarily coded as head of household.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services.

Job And Training Programs

In each of the last four years through its job programs, the District has provided annually between 24,000 to 32,000 entry-level jobs in the public and private sectors. The largest of these is the Mayor's Summer Youth Program, covered on the preceding page, which accounted for 19,182 jobs in 1984. The *Job Training Partnership Act* and the *Youth Employment Act*, accounted for some 2,000 jobs and 3,000 jobs, respectively. A total of $13.7 million in District appropriated funds was spent in fiscal year 1984 on job training programs compared to $343,000 in fiscal year 1979.

From 1972 to 1982 the *Comprehensive Employment Training Act* (CETA) was the principle conduit of federal job training monies to the District. CETA provided training opportunities for the economically disadvantaged. The *Job Training Partnership Act of 1982* replaced the CETA program and provided a reduced funding level and fewer job slots.

The locally funded *Youth Employment Act, YEA*, provides subsidized work, training and retraining for residents who need to improve their skills. The program provides part-time employment for in-school and out-of-school youth and young adults, ages 16 to 24. In fiscal year 1984 some $8.1 million was spent on 3,280 youth in training programs.

Jobs And Training Program Enrollments

	Fiscal Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
CETA/JTPA	10,982	3,609	2,064	2,360
Youth Employment Act				
Adults w/Dependents	1,473	2,223	1,004	1,169
Out-of-School	588	362	528	522
In-School	403	603	647	608
Training/Retraining	-	-	1,083	981
Subtotal	**2,464**	**3,188**	**3,262***	**3,280**
Total	**13,446**	**6,797**	**5,326**	**5,640**

* Includes 387 D.C. Street Academy participants, who are in both the Out-of-School and Training/Retraining programs.

Expenditures For Youth Training
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
District	$4.9	$6.5	$7.0	$8.1	$12.4
Federal	24.8	8.1	7.3	4.9	9.9
Total	**$29.7**	**$14.6**	**$14.3**	**$13.0**	**$22.3**

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Profile Of Enrollees Of Job Training Partnership Act, 1984

Total	**1,763**
Sex	
Male	711
Female	1,052
Age	
14-15	30
16-21	527
22-54	1,150
55 & Over	56
Race	
White	65
Black	1,526
Hispanic	127
Other	45
Education	
High School Dropout	432
Student (High School or less)	241
High School and above	1,090
Single Head of Household	282
Unemployment Compensation Claimant	439

Changes In The Housing Stock

During the last decade the number of housing units fell between 1970 and 1977 and rose between 1977 and 1981, with a net effect of increasing the housing stock by 2,000 units. This small change in the number of units masks some fundamental changes in the composition of the housing stock in the District of Columbia. The percent of occupied housing units that are owner occupied increased from 28 percent in 1970 to 37 percent in 1981. This is a 25 percent increase in the number of owner occupied over eleven years. The renter occupied units has fallen over the period from 72 to 63 percent of the total occupied housing units.

The total vacant units for rent in 1981 remains unchanged from the 1970 level of 10,600 units. However, because the number of renter occupied housing units has decreased, the vacancy rate has increased from 5.3 percent to 6.1 percent. The other vacant category includes housing units that are undergoing renovation or are off the market. The number of units in this category has increased considerably over the decade. The number of vacant units for sale has risen due in large measure to the many condominium units coming on line. Median rent more than doubled during the decade.

The 1981 data, released in 1984, is the most current available. Another survey will be conducted in the District in 1985, but the results will not be available for several years. Housing estimates prepared by the Office of Planning are available for 1982 and show 280,500 units in the housing stock. These estimates do not however, provide any characteristics about occupancy, use or price.

Characteristics Of The Housing Inventory

	1970	1974	1977	1981
Owner Occupied Units	74,100	77,700	81,600	92,600
Renter Occupied Units	188,500	180,100	174,900	159,900
Subtotal Occupied Units	**262,600**	**257,800**	**256,500**	**252,500**
Rented or Sold not Occupied	1,100	1,400	2,500	2,600
Held for Occasional Use	1,000	300	1,400	1,400
Total Vacant for Sale	900	1,400	2,100	5,000
Total Vacant for Rent	10,600	8,500	8,600	10,600
Other Vacant	2,200	3,000	4,300	7,700
Total Housing Units	**278,400**	**272,400**	**275,400**	**279,800**
Owner Occupied as a Percentage of Total Occupied Units	28%	30%	32%	37%
Renter Occupied as a Percentage of Total Occupied Units	72%	70%	68%	63%
Renter Vacancy Rate*	5.3%	4.5%	4.7%	6.2%
Median Rent	$123	$151	$174	$254

* Vacant units for rent as a percent of occupied rental units and vacant units combined.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Annual Housing Survey: 1981, Housing Characteristics for Selected Metropolitan Areas, Washington, D.C., Md., Va.

Housing Developments And Sales

One of the District's goals is to expand housing opportunities, particularly homeownership. The percentage of owner occupied units increased in the District over the last decade from 28 percent in 1970 to 35 percent in 1980 and increased to 37 percent in 1981. Home ownership in the District was lower than the national average of 64 percent in 1980. This reflects the transient nature of the population in the District. The increase in home ownership was due primarily to the increase in condominium sales, as shown in the numbers of condominium transactions in 1980 and 1981. District sponsored programs such as the First Right Purchase Assistance and Home Purchase Assistance programs have been put into place to minimize displacements in condominium conversions and to assist renters in buying their properties.

The effect of market conditions over the last five years, such as high interest rates, caused the number of residential building permits to fall. This decline also reflected the units on the market, vacant and for sale. Condominium construction and conversions have also fallen as many condominiums remain unsold or were returned to the rental stock. The number of single family homes sold totaled 4,128 in 1984, with an average sales price of $126,912.

New Construction/Rehabilitation/Conversion Of Housing Units

Residential Building Permits Issued

CY*	Units	Valuation (In Millions)
1980	2,661	$82.1
1981	981	42.4
1982	432	12.1
1983	427	10.2
1984	397	31.5

Condominium Registrations

	Conversions		New Construction		Total	
CY*	Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units
1980	37	4,654	13	291	50	4,945
1981	72	2,119	7	1,080	79	3,199
1982	40	758	16	639	56	1,397
1983	22	556	3	56	25	612
1984	41	761	4	365	45	1,126

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Real Estate Transactions

	Number of Sales			Average Sales Price			Assessment as a Percent of Sales Price (Median Ratio)		
CY*	Single Family	Condominium	Multifamily	Single Family	Condominium	Multifamily	Single Family	Condominium	Multifamily
1980	4,066	3,367	147	$100,419	$70,815	$544,443	90.4%	87.1%	80.0%
1981	3,192	3,281	106	118,665	81,495	188,225	93.7	89.2	91.6
1982	2,583	1,926	114	120,846	87,348	201,785	94.1	85.7	92.3
1983	4,119	2,057	110	122,490	90,360	222,840	93.0	87.2	89.5
1984	4,128	1,935	146	126,912	88,793	376,784	93.7	89.5	94.5

* Calendar Year

Source: D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

D.C. Housing Finance Agency

The District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency, DCHFA, was created in 1979. Under the authority of the Internal Revenue Code and the U.S. Housing Act, DCHFA is authorized to issue and sell tax-exempt and taxable bonds. The bonds are payable from loan repayments and are not a liability of the District government. The DCHFA uses these funds to expand the supply of housing for low and moderate income residents of the District by providing first-time home buyers below market interest rate mortgages and below market interest rate financing to private developers of multifamily housing projects.

The Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program began at the close of fiscal year 1984. Some $27 million in 30 year fixed rate mortgages at below market interest rates were offered to first time buyers of homes and condominiums in the District. Loans are made through seven participating lending institutions on a first come, first serve basis to income eligible households with contracts on property that meet program qualifications. The average mortgage for the program was $53,000. In 1985, an additional $62 million in mortgage funds is being made available.

The DCHFA provides direct loan financing to developers to build, rehabilitate or permanently finance multifamily housing projects. As of October 1, 1984, DCHFA had financed 919 multifamily housing units, which account for over $39 million in tax-exempt capital. Of these units, 474 have been completed and are occupied, 445 are under construction or rehabilitation. During the first quarter of fiscal year 1985, the DCHFA has financed another 508 multifamily units which are now under construction. Of the total 1,427 units financed, 1,139 or 80 percent provide rental housing for low-income households.

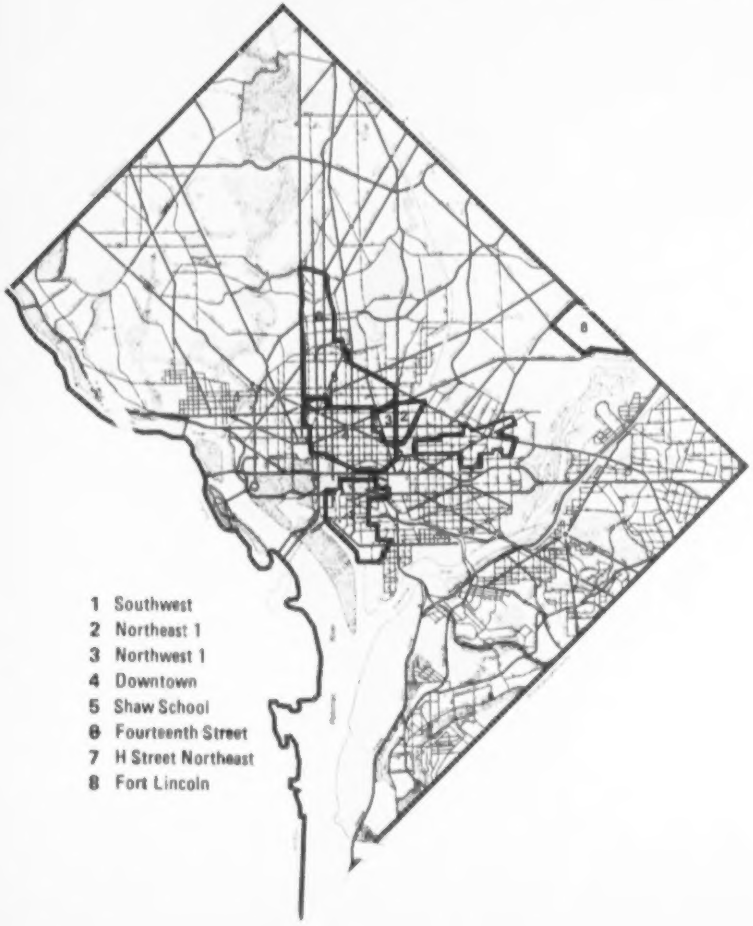
DCHFA Multifamily Housing Program

Fiscal Year Approved	Project Financed	Units	Loan Amount	Status as of October 1984
1985 First Quarter	Village at McLean Gardens	360	$20,000,000	Under Construction
	Benning Heights	148	6,126,000	Under Construction
	Subtotal	**508**	**$26,126,000**	
1984	Wheeler Terrace Apartments	113	$3,160,000	56 Complete/57 Under Construction
	Congress Park II	238	8,088,000	Under Construction
1983	Parkroad Apartments	150	8,486,100	Under Construction
	Southview II Apartments	159	6,451,800	Completed
1982	Euclid Street Apartments	5	243,900	Completed
	Franklin Commons Apartments	100	5,490,200	Completed
	Garfield Hills Apartments	94	4,510,600	Completed
	Ritch Homes	42	1,989,000	Completed
	Kenyon Street Apartments	18	903,200	Completed
	Subtotal	**919**	**$39,322,800**	
	Total	**1,427**	**$65,448,800**	

Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency

Redevelopment Land Agency

The Redevelopment Land Agency, RLA, is responsible for revitalizing eight urban renewal areas in the District of Columbia. The agency is governed by a five-member board which selects developers and approves the development financing. Eighty-four percent of the land originally acquired by RLA has been sold or leased for development, for such projects as the Washington Design Center, L'Enfant Plaza and Fort Lincoln. A total of 65 land parcels remain under the control of the Redevelopment Land Agency. Thirty-two of these parcels are committed to developers. The largest and most valuable of these remaining parcels include Metro Center and Gallery Place in Downtown, the Portal Site and Southwest waterfront.



Source: D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency

Redevelopment Land Agency Developments

	Fiscal Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Housing Units Completed in Year	1,179	267	193	20
Developments Completed in Year (in square feet)				
Office/Retail	1,269,000	400,000	640,000	257,300
Church	76,700	24,800	-	15,000
Recreation	-	41,000	-	23,000
Housing Units Under Construction	354	315	201	213
Developments under Construction (in square feet)				
Office/Retail	1,227,000	640,000	519,000	660,000
Church	24,000	-	1,900	26,000
Recreation	41,000	-	-	10,000
Public	-	-	-	102,000

RLA Parcels That Remain To Be Developed

Size of Each Site	Number of Sites	
	1984	1985
More than 5 acres*	2	3
1 to 5 acres	24	20
½ acre to 1 acre	13	14
½ acre or less	32	28
Total	71	65

* Increase between 1984-85 reflects assembly of smaller parcels.

Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant Program, CDBG, is a locally approved annual program of housing and economic development activity, primarily funded by grants from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Additional funding is provided through income received from the repayment of prior year CDBG loans by private parties, the sale of land and annual appropriations of the District of Columbia. Major priorities for CDBG program activities are economic development and job creation, including assistance for businesses to provide jobs. CDBG program funds are used to improve retail and business services in commercial corridors serving lower income neighborhoods. Rehabilitation and production of housing for lower income persons and homeownership opportunities for lower income households are among the other major program priorities of the CDBG programs. The CDBG program is also used to leverage private investment in housing and economic development.

Community Development Block Grant Obligations
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year 1984 CDBG 9		Fiscal Year 1985 CDBG 10	Fiscal Year 1986 CDBG 11
	Expenditures	Obligations	Planned Expenditures	Proposed Plan*
Construction Assistance	$468	$275	$1,079	$624
Economic Development	2,365	749	5,429	12,055
Economic Development Fund - Urban Renewal Land Sales	0	0	7,000	0
Homeownership Assistance & Displacement Prevention	1,508	2,208	2,494	5,458
Housing Rehabilitation	5,619	1,636	5,211	7,686
Low Income Training and Employment	267	35	450	175
Planning and General Administration	3,326	625	4,130	4,528
Real Estate Services & Property Management	1,648	356	1,397	1,358
Relocation Assistance	792	164	870	909
Special Housing Assistance	1,119	325	1,865	2,065
Other	0	0	691	545
Total	**$17,112**	**$6,373**	**$30,616**	**$35,403**

* Plan submitted to D.C. Council, May 1985.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Low Income Housing Assistance

Housing assistance is vital to the District's neighborhood revitalization. The Housing Assistance Plan developed by the Department of Housing and Community Development sets forth the planned number of assisted housing units. The plan has several federal and District funded rental and homeowner components, of which the federal Section 8 is the largest. Section 8 rental subsidies are used for private market housing units and buildings that are exclusively for Section 8 rental units. In 1984, federal funding for several Section 8 rental assistance demonstrations was received. Thus the actual level of Section 8 assistance exceeded the goal.

Federal Community Development Block Grant funds are utilized for rehabilitation of multifamily buildings, many of which are vacant, and to assist low income homeowners to do housing renovation work. The Home Purchase Assistance Program and the First Right to Purchase Program provide low income renters with down payment funds for market rate private housing and to buy units in apartment buildings which are converting to condominiums or cooperatives.

Housing Assistance Plan Goals And Performance

Units of Housing

	Fiscal Year				
	1983		1984		1985
	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal
Homeowner Programs					
District Assisted:					
Single Family Rehabilitation	170	57	170	66	153
Home Purchase Assistance	259	271	195	223	300
Multifamily Rehabilitation	200	176	200	0	200
Total Homeowner Units Assisted	**629**	**504**	**565**	**289**	**653**
Rental Programs					
District Assisted:					
D.C. Housing Finance Agency*	118	0	200	0	200
Multifamily Rehabilitation/ New Construction	350	76	100	362	100
Subtotal	**468**	**76**	**300**	**362**	**300**
HUD Assisted:					
Existing	250	62	250	171	200
Moderate Rehabilitation	100	418	100	250	100
Section 202 Elderly/Handicapped	100	0	100	69	100
New Construction/ Substantial Rehabilitation	499	501	0	327	185
Subtotal	**949**	**981**	**450**	**817**	**585**
Total Rental Units Assisted	**1,417**	**1,057**	**750**	**1,179**	**885**

* Refers only to commitments for mixed income developments and does not include the many units financed under the Section 8 program.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Home Purchase Assistance Program

The Home Purchase Assistance Program provides interest free loans of up to $16,000 per household to assist lower-income District households to buy homes. The program began in 1976 with the number of households assisted expanding over the years. The average dollar value of the loans made has increased, reflecting the inflation in the housing market in the District of Columbia. A total of 1,032 loans has been made under the Home Purchase Assistance Program through December 31, 1984. These loans are repaid, based on the amount borrowed, with payments of $15 to $45 per month, and are due in total when the dwelling is sold or the borrower ceases to use the house, condominium or cooperative as the principal residence.

This program is funded in fiscal year 1985 with District appropriations of $2.8 million, Community Development Block Grant funds of $1.3 million, and $830,000 from the District condominium conversion tax fund. The program is administered by the D.C. Local Development Corporation under contract with the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Number of Households With Home Purchase Assistance Loans By Ward

	Fiscal Year							
	1976 - 1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	**Total**
Ward 1	0	3	31	2	36	51	54	**177**
Ward 2	22	31	30	12	11	8	16	**130**
Ward 3	0	5	2	4	1	0	2	**14**
Ward 4	0	1	2	2	33	21	55	**114**
Ward 5	6	5	10	2	8	16	22	**69**
Ward 6	7	3	0	3	26	25	18	**82**
Ward 7	0	5	8	16	24	92	40	**185**
Ward 8	0	5	33	61	88	58	16	**261**
Total	**35**	**58**	**116**	**102**	**227**	**271**	**223**	**1,032**
Average Loan	$7,760	$8,387	$9,678	$11,896	$10,327	$9,969	$12,597	$10,609

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

First Right Purchase Assistance Program

The First Right Purchase Assistance Program is designed to help tenants to purchase units in their buildings when they convert from rental properties to condominiums and cooperatives. Assistance is available only to low and moderate income households. Money is available to tenant groups for earnest money deposits, downpayments, rehabilitation loans and marketing.

The program began in 1980 and has made 25 loans for $4,668,037 million to purchase 1,972 units as of September 30, 1984. Funding for the program is from Community Development Block Grants. Twenty-four buildings have been purchased to date under the program. Seventeen buildings have been rehabilitated and permanently financed. The other seven are in various stages of rehabilitation or refinancing.

Buildings And Units With First Right Purchase Assistance Program Loans

	Fiscal Years 1980-1982			Fiscal Year 1983			Fiscal Year 1984		
	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount	Buildings	Units	Loan Amount
Ward 1	5	174	$1,208,515	1	332	$296,114	1	71	$250,000
Ward 2	1	71	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 4	4	182	551,853	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 5	2	35	94,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 6	3	86	388,652	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 7	5	599	1,221,822	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 8	2	198	343,800	-	-	-	1	224	63,281
Total	22	1,345	$4,058,642	1	332	$296,114	2	295	$313,281

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Subsidized Rental Housing, 1985

Federal housing assistance programs have increased the number of rental housing units available to low income residents in the District of Columbia. Public housing facilities were constructed as early as 1941. Today, there are some 11,684 units of public housing, including 312 units in scattered sites. Public housing is the largest source of subsidized housing, accounting for 41 percent of the subsidized living arrangements in the District of Columbia in 1985.

In 1959, the Section 202 program began providing long term permanent mortgage financing for the construction/substantial rehabilitation of housing units for the elderly and the handicapped. All Section 202 units developed since 1974 are linked with the Section 8 rental assistance program. Section 8 ensures that income eligible households pay only up to 30 percent of their income for rent. The difference between that rental payment and the fair market rent approved by HUD is paid through the Section 8 program. A total of 1,000 units of Section 202/8 housing has been developed in the District of Columbia.

A third source of housing assistance is the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. This federal program pays the difference between the fair market rent and 30 percent of the tenant's income. There are 1,358 units in Section 8 existing housing units in scattered sites throughout the District of Columbia and 5,521 units of Section 8 new construction/rehabilitation.

A fourth program of housing assistance is the Sections 221(D)3 and 236 programs, which provide federal Housing Administration insurance for the construction/rehabilitation and reduced interest cost loans for developers. Section 8 rental assistance is available at HUD's discretion to low income residents of Sections 221(D)3 and 236 housing to further reduce rent. A total of 3,949 units of Section 221(D)3 were built in the District and 5,620 units of Section 236 units have been constructed/rehabilitated as of 1985.

Subsidized Housing By Source Of Funding, 1985

	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	**Total**
Funding Source									
Section 202/8	227	292	200	0	132	149	0	0	**1,000**
Section 221(D)3	244	849	0	0	292	48	1,119	1,397	**3,949**
Section 236	668	1,779	0	0	1,003	402	1,227	541	**5,620**
Section 8	1,223	976	26	0	863	637	246	1,550	**5.521**
Public Housing	939	3,312	160	21	917	907	3,088	2,028	**11,372***
Total	3,301	7,208	386	21	3,207	2,143	5,680	5,516	**27,462****

* Excludes 312 public housing units in scattered sites.

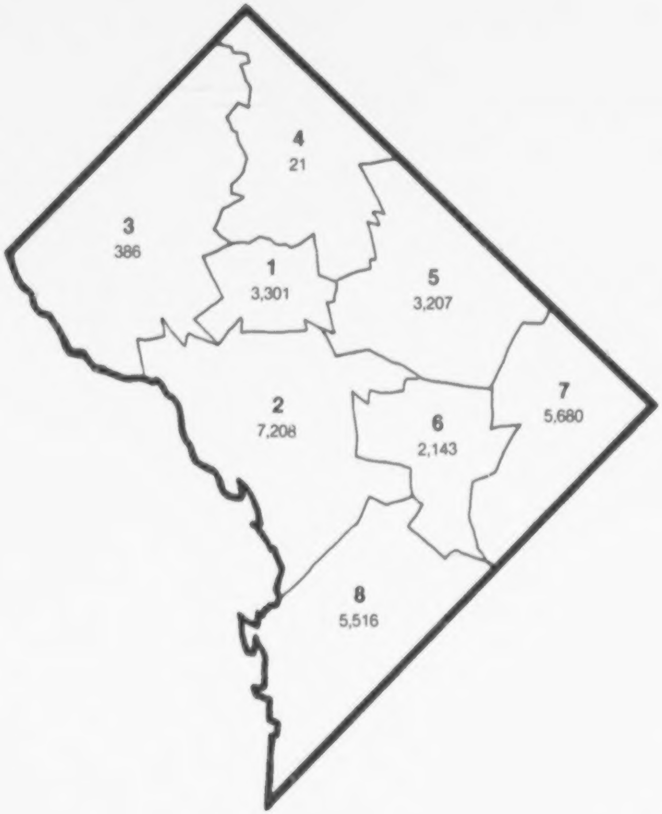
** Excludes 1,358 Section 8 existing units and 312 public housing units in scattered sites, which bring the total of subsidized housing to 29,132.

Sources: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Directory of Publicly Assisted Housing Units, March, 1985.
Updated by Department of Housing and Community Development

Subsidized Rental Housing, 1985 continued

In 1985, there are 29,132 units of publicly assisted rental housing in the District of Columbia. The accompanying ward map shows the distribution of 27,462 of these units. The 1,670 units not shown are at scattered sites throughout the District of Columbia. Twenty-six percent of the publicly assisted housing is located in Ward 2, 21 percent is based in Ward 7, and 20 percent is in Ward 8. As a percentage of total housing units reported in the 1980 census, publicly assisted housing units were 10.5 percent of the housing stock and 17 percent of the rental housing units.

Units of Subsidized Rental Housing By Ward, 1985



Sources: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, *Directory of Publicly Assisted Housing Units*, March 1983.
Updated by D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Federal Section 8 Low Income Rental Assistance Program

The Section 8 rental assistance program brings low income persons in need of rental assistance together with private landlords, who offer housing units within certain rent limits and in compliance with the local housing code. The program can be used for units leased in existing private market properties or for units constructed or rehabilitated especially for Section 8 rental purposes. Units can be sponsored by private nonprofit or public sector developers, including the Department of Housing and Community Development, DHCD. Sponsors are responsible for property management functions.

The Department of Housing and Community Development administers all of the Section 8 existing and moderate rehabilitation rental assistance units and some of the new construction. The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development administers the remainder. DHCD certifies the eligibility of households to participate in the program and identifies and certifies landlords who are to be recipients of Section 8 rental assistance funds. Tenants participating in this program pay up to 30 percent of their income toward rent.

Section 8 Projects

	DHCD Administered—Section 8 As of December 1984				
	Under Lease	To Be Leased	Total	Average Tenant Rent	Average Assistance
Rental Programs					
HUD Assisted:					
Existing	1,067	291	1,358	$ 89	$257
Moderate Rehabilitation	151	25	176	142	245
New Construction/ Substantial Rehabilitation	1,397	—	1,397	85	430
Total	2,615	316	2,931	$ 89	$318

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Public Housing

The District operates approximately 11,684 units of public housing for some 60,000 residents. The federal government financed construction of the existing public housing complexes prior to 1970 and does not have current plans to significantly increase the number of housing units. The turnover of residents of public housing units is very low. In 1984, for example, only 202 new households moved into public housing. Thus, only a small number of the 13,000 persons on the public housing waiting list will ever receive public housing units.

Since 1979, a comprehensive modernization and renovation program has been underway. Federal funding for renovation is available but is inadequate for the maintenance of the present housing stock; thus, a substantial investment is being made in public housing capital improvements by the District.

Since 1981 the District has found it necessary to supplement federal operating funds in order to keep public housing operations out of deficit financing. More than $5 million in operating assistance was provided in fiscal year 1984.

Financing Public Housing Operations

(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Federal Subsidy	$19.1	$22.8	$22.2	$25.0	$26.4
District Subsidy	4.1	3.6	5.2	5.2	5.3
Tenants' Rent	10.8	10.1	10.8	12.7	14.9
Total	**$34.0**	**$36.5**	**$38.2**	**$42.9**	**$46.6**

Capital Improvements In Public Housing

(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Federal Grants	$11.3	$11.5	$14.9	$19.2	$17.3
District Authority	9.8	31.4	10.6	5.5	15.3
Total	**$21.1**	**$42.9**	**$25.5**	**$24.7**	**$32.6**
Total Public Housing Units	11,414	11,486	11,663	11,676	11,684
Units Modernized	297	0	239	260	536

Note: Units modernized differ from those figures published in *Indices, 1984.* These figures represent units which have undergone comprehensive modernization and are posted in the year completed.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Public Housing Comprehensive Modernization Projects

The District is investing substantial sums in capital improvements in public housing. Modernization has occurred or is on the drawing boards for 3,305 units of public housing. To fund these projects, the District has appropriated $55.9 million of its own capital funds to supplement federal capital improvement monies and community development block grant funds. The total investment made or planned in public housing using District and federal funds since 1977 is nearly $134.8 million.

Capital Improvements In Public Housing

Fiscal Year Approved	Name	Units	District	Federal	Total Funding	Status as 2/85
1977	Arthur Capper	297	-	$10,915,961	$10,915,961	Completed
1979	James Creek	239	$41,500	11,858,136	11,899,636	Completed
1980	Richardson Phase I	190	1,800,000	5,814,115	7,614,115	Completed
"	Richardson Phase II			Dollars Included Above		Pending Construction
1981	East Capitol Dwellings	577	3,688,800	18,874,929	22,563,729	Under Construction
1982	Barry Farms Dwelling	444	14,410,500	32,435	14,442,935	Under Construction
"	Benning Terrace Dwellings	274	11,234,000	309,295	11,543,295	Under Construction
"	Lincoln Heights Phase I	86	2,381,200	17,078,074	19,459,274	Under Construction
"	Lincoln Heights Phase II	354		Dollars Included Above		
1983	Highland Dwellings	208	9,000,000	383,300	9,383,300	Design Underway
"	Kenilworth/Parkside	422*	-	13,579,494	13,579,494	Design Contract Pending
1984	Greenleaf	214	13,385,000	-	13,385,000	Design Underway
	Total	3,305*	$55,941,000	$78,845,739	$134,786,739	

* An additional 42 townhouses are being constructed on the Parkside tract.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Energy Programs

The D.C. Energy Office, DCEO, has effectively integrated energy assistance and energy conservation programs to help low income citizens pay rising energy costs. The DCEO administers thirteen programs, totaling some $12.7 million in fiscal year 1985. Approximately $10.8 million, or 85 percent of these funds, go directly into the community reaching 100,000 residents. In fiscal year 1984, the D.C. Energy Hotline provided information to over 79,000 citizens. DCEO appears before the Public Service Commission on rate cases to promote conservation and equitable rates, and conducts community education and outreach sessions to inform citizens about ways to conserve energy.

The D.C. Energy Bank subsidizes bank loans of up to $2,500 for eligible low-income homeowners to make major energy conservation improvements. The Small Grants Program provides assistance to qualifying community groups to promote energy conservation. Over the last three years, 75 grants of up to $2,000 have been made for energy fairs, workshops, demonstrations, energy audits and technical assistance.

Since 1983, DCEO contracted with the D.C. Public Schools to provide energy audit training and experience to junior and senior students at Ballou Senior High School. In 1984, ten of the sixty students in the program participated in the Mayor's Summer Youth Program, installing conservation equipment in the residences of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program clients. Two of the summer workers were placed in permanent jobs with a community organization, Friendship House. In another effort with the school system, the Energy Patrol Project was established in fiscal year 1985 in five elementary schools, as well as Sharpe Health School. Student patrols check classrooms, office areas and storerooms at recess, lunch and after school to turn off lights in unoccupied areas.

Promoting city wide energy conservation is a part of DCEO's mission. These programs have led to an estimated savings in 1984 of 47 trillion BTUs for the District of Columbia. Estimated energy cost avoidance for District Government schools and hospital through low cost/no cost conservation measures was considerable in the early years of the energy audit program. A study for converting the District's solid waste incinerator into an energy recovery facility has shown promise. As a result of a greatly reduced electrical consumption growth rate impacted by rate restructuring, load management and the residential and commercial conservation service programs, PEPCO has postponed construction of 6,000 megawatts of new capacity.

Cost Avoidance Through Energy Conservation

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
City-wide Conservation Program (In Millions)	$190	$214	$220	$339	$352
Schools and Hospital, included above (In Thousands)	$4,448	$4,046	$208	$504	$240
BTUs Saved through Conservation (In Trillions)	13	15	45	47	49

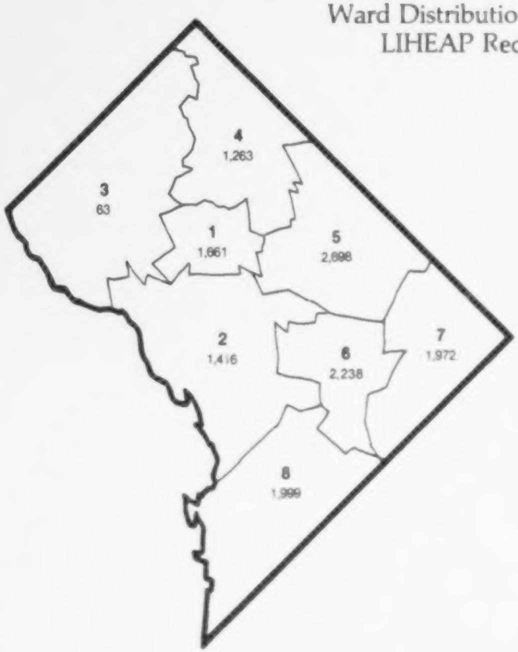
Source: D.C. Energy Office

Energy Programs, continued

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Funds are available under the federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, LIHEAP, to pay heating and cooling bills; provide immediate relief in emergency situations, such as space heaters, blankets or electric fans; and support energy conservation. In fiscal year 1984, the D.C. Energy Office provided over $6 million in heating and cooling financial assistance to 20,000 households with 37 percent of the recipients living in wards five and six. Of the 43,111 individuals served, 12,697 were elderly persons.

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Total Households Assisted					
Heating	12,463	10,574	10,670	13,310	13,400
Cooling	390	4,374	5,357	7,525	8,100
Crisis Intervention	322	3,824	2,149	2,087	1,900
Low Cost Weatherization/Repair:	484	1,939	3,253	3,213	2,290
Roofing	0	0	0	33	65
Workshop/Kits	0	0	1,406	3,000	2,000
Oil Furnace Repair/Retrofit	0	0	49	180	150
Gas Furnace Retrofit	0	0	0	0	75


Ward Distribution of 1984 LIHEAP Recipients

Complementary Energy Assistance Program

The Complementary Energy Assistance Program, CEAP, authorized in 1982 by D.C. Law 4-79, provides energy assistance for a monthly average of 2,454 working poor households. In fiscal year 1984 total assistance was $2.4 million. This program is designed to fill the income gap for the working poor. Households in Wards Seven and Eight accounted for 45 percent of all households served. In fiscal year 1985, due to program changes, eligible households and the average amount of assistance per month per case is expected to increase.

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Average Monthly Caseload	2,038	2,246	2,454	3,000
Average Monthly Payment	$108	$90	$81	$85

Source: D.C. Energy Office

Cost Of Living In The Metropolitan Area

The Consumer Price Index, CPI, measures changes in prices of consumer goods and services. Economists started calculating the CPI with 100 as the base in 1967. The cost of living in the United States is measured on such items as food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation, medical costs and other goods and services. Prices are collected every month from 85 areas in the country and from over 18,000 housing units. In calculating the index, each item is weighted to account for its relative importance in the consumer's budget. Price changes for the various items in each location are averaged and combined with other local data to obtain U.S. city averages. CPI data is also kept on selected metropolitan areas.

The CPI for the Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, SMSA, reflects cost changes in the Washington, D.C. area. When examined over the past five years, the metropolitan area's change in costs have paralleled the percentage change in costs of U.S. cities. Housing and medical cost increases in this area over the five year period have exceeded the percentage change in U.S. cities.

Washington Metropolitan Area Annual Average Consumer Price Index, CPI-U

(1967=100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	% Change 1980-1984
On all items	244.7	267.3	281.9	294.7	308.9	26.2%
Food	264.1	277.7	291.4	289.0	305.0	9.4
Housing	249.3	277.3	293.5	306.9	322.7	29.4
Apparel	185.4	186.0	194.5	206.7	215.2	16.1
Transportation	248.4	276.5	284.1	291.0	303.8	22.3
Medical Care	274.8	296.6	335.4	375.8	399.3	45.3
Entertainment	193.7	203.2	215.2	226.6	244.0	26.0
Other goods & services	214.4	235.8	258.2	285.6	304.7	42.1

U.S. City Annual Average, Consumer Price Index, CPI-U

(1967=100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	% Change 1980-1984
On all items	246.8	272.4	289.1	298.4	311.1	26.0%
Food	254.6	274.6	285.7	291.7	295.1	15.9
Housing	263.3	293.5	314.7	323.1	336.7	27.9
Apparel	178.4	186.9	191.8	196.5	200.2	12.2
Transportation	249.7	280.0	291.5	298.4	311.7	24.8
Medical Care	265.9	294.5	328.7	357.3	379.5	42.7
Entertainment	205.3	221.4	235.8	246.0	255.1	24.3
Other goods & services	214.5	235.7	259.9	288.3	307.7	43.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Consumer Price Index*

Human Services

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A Child Receiving Dental Care

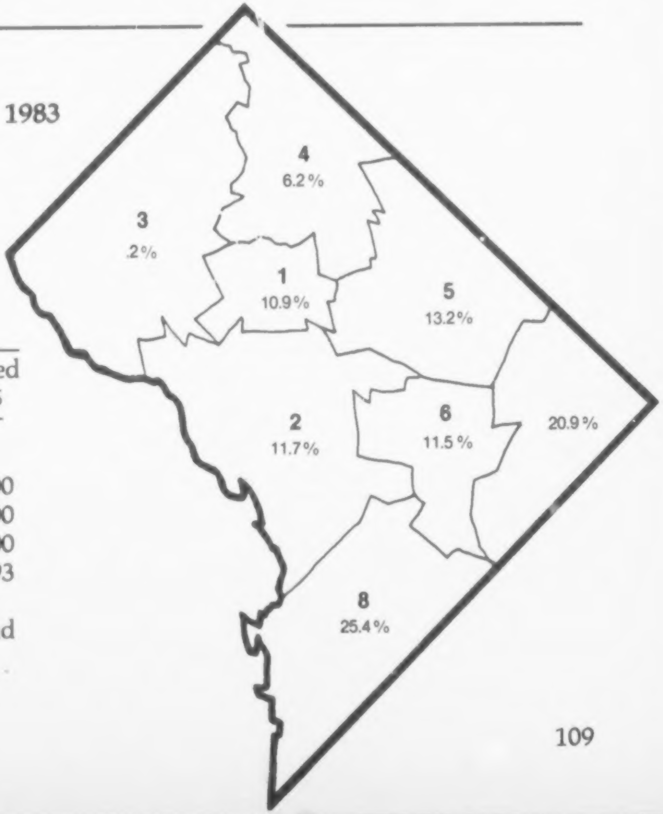
Income Assistance

The Department of Human Services is responsible for administering income support programs for those families, children and adults, who cannot otherwise support themselves. The largest of these programs is Aid to Families with Dependent Children, AFDC. AFDC cost-sharing between the federal and state governments on a 50-50 basis began in 1968. AFDC covers families with dependent children, including families with unemployed parents and foster care children. Income and asset tests are applied.

The 1981 so-called welfare reform recommended by the President and approved by the Congress significantly reduced benefits and changed eligibility requirements. The District has opted to continue to provide benefits to eligible college-age children while they are in school and training programs and pregnant women in their first two trimesters. The District also provides energy assistance to the working poor who are no longer eligible for AFDC.

With the declining birth rate and smaller family size, the number of persons on AFDC assistance has declined. In fiscal year 1985, it is anticipated that the monthly average caseload in the AFDC program will be 23,900 families, or 62,100 recipients. This level of program participation is 22.7 percent lower than in 1981. Over 73 percent of the recipients of AFDC are children. The distribution of children on public assistance is shown below by ward. Effective on October 1, 1984, the average monthly AFDC payment increased by 9 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Child AFDC Recipients By Ward, 1983



Income Support

Average Monthly Caseload and Payment for AFDC

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982*	1983*	1984	Planned 1985
Aid to Families with Dependent Children					
Total Recipients	80,312	71,110	67,100	61,270	62,100
Children	55,008	48,491	46,210	44,470	45,900
Cases	28,326	27,141	25,600	23,514	23,900
Payment per month	$259	$266	$274	$273	$293

*The 1982 and 1983 figures have been revised to include the AFDC caseload receiving unscheduled payments.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Income Maintenance Administration

Income Assistance, continued

General Public Assistance, GPA, is a local program funded 100 percent with District appropriations to provide income support to childless individuals and couples, between the ages of 18 and 65, who are not totally and permanently disabled. Monthly cash assistance is provided to persons with temporary disabilities and to individuals awaiting a determination from the Social Security Administration that they are eligible for Supplemental Security Income, a program for the totally and permanently disabled. The income and asset criteria for GPA are similar to those for AFDC. The average monthy caseload for GPA has been more than 5,000 cases in each of the last four years. In 1984, GPA expenditures totaled $12.8 million.

Emergency Assistance, EA, is a one-time grant to an individual or family to meet an emergency situation. A person threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent could have the rent paid one time by the EA program. For families who meet the income and asset criteria of the AFDC program, the EA payment is shared equally by the District and federal governments. For all other individuals, the EA program is supported from District appropriations. The number of emergency assistance recipients increased dramatically in fiscal year 1984, reflecting the impact of economic conditions on this population. An accelerated eviction process by the U.S. Marshal's Office in April, May and June, increased demands for assistance for rent payments. Rent payments accounted for 56 percent of the total $3.9 million emergency assistance expenditure in fiscal year 1984.

Income Support

Fiscal Year

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
General Public Assistance					
Cases	5,844	5,282	5,416	5,483	5,300
Monthly Payment	$188	$193	$196	$199	$220
Emergency Assistance					
Cases Approved	2,721	5,153	9,099	12,508	14,300
Average Grant	$473	$311	$216	$308	$304

Type of Emergency Assistance

Fiscal Year 1984

$3.9 million Total

Rent	56.2%
Utilities	24.5
House Note	5.1
Other	5.5
Food	4.3
Emergency Shelter	2.6
Moving	1.8
Total	100.0%

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Assistance To The Poor Elderly And Chronically Disabled

According to the 1980 census, there are some 10,300 persons aged 65 and older who are living in poverty in the District of Columbia. This economically vulnerable group of people is the focus of some of the programs operated by the Department of Human Services. Income support to the indigent aged, blind and disabled is provided through the federal Supplemental Security Income, SSI, program, which the District supplements for persons who are living independently, as well as in community residence facilities. The average annual SSI caseload varies slightly from year to year. In 1985, the maximum federal SSI payment is $325 for a single person. The District supplements this payment: $15 for persons living independently and living in Medicaid reimbursed institutions; $132 for clients in small residential facilities and $242 for up to 250 clients in large community residence facilities. The higher subsidy to residents of community residence facilities is to cover their room, board and supervision. The operators of the facilities receive the federal SSI and District supplement, less a personal needs allowance, which the recipient keeps for incidental expenses.

Upon placement in a nursing home or other long term institutionalization, the federal SSI payment stops. Due to the income and asset limitations of SSI, some recipients are eligible and later become ineligible. SSI eligibility is withdrawn if a recipient is judged no longer totally and permanently disabled by the federal Social Security Administration. The number of persons receiving SSI has been fairly constant over the last four years, with 14,715 recipients in 1984.

In-home supports are provided by the District to persons who are unable to perform the activities of daily living and, yet, are not ill enough to require nursing home placement. Housework, laundry, errands and meal preparation are performed by homemaker and chore workers. Personal care aides take care of bathing, grooming and dressing the person. Adult protective services are provided to individuals who are victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect.

Supplemental Security Income

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Average Annual Number of Recipients					
Aged, 65 years & over	3,877	3,750	3,807	3,723	3,980
Blind	200	196	201	206	211
Disabled	10,176	10,047	10,357	10,786	10,855
Total	**14,253**	**13,993**	**14,365**	**14,715**	**15,046**
Average Monthly Payroll (In Millions)					
Federal	$2.5	$2.7	$3.0	$3.0	$3.0
District Supplement	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	**$2.8**	**$3.0**	**$3.3**	**$3.3**	**$3.3**
Persons Receiving-In Home Support					
Annual Total					
Homemaker	816	794	922*	991	1,079
Chore Aides	754	1,002	1,203*	1,394	1,533
Personal Care	NA	875	1,027	1,055	1,778
Adult Protective Services	230	366	555	562	600

* Note that the 1983 homemaker and chore aide recipients have been revised to reflect data adjustments after the close of the fiscal year.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

D.C. Office On Aging Programs

The Office on Aging was created by Public Law 1-24, as amended, to administer the Older Americans Act programs in the District of Columbia. The law established a Commission on Aging, composed of citizens to advise the Mayor on the views and needs of older Washingtonians. All persons aged 60 and over, regardless of income, are eligible for services from the Office on Aging and its grantees. The District's financial support to the Office on Aging has increased by 800 percent from $652,000 in 1979 to $6.1 million in 1985. These funds are used to support a service network in each of the District's eight wards.

The Mayor's Golden Washingtonian Club was established in May 1982. By the end of 1985 the program will have 1,000 District-based retail businesses offering discounts to 72,000 senior citizens. An Advisory Committee composed of District government officials and members of the D.C. Chamber of Commerce and Washington Board of Trade steer efforts to recruit merchants and enroll senior citizens. A directory of participating merchants has recently been published.

The Older Workers Employment Program provides residents 55 years and older with a chance to find gainful employment through a job referral network. In 1984, 75 persons filed applications for available positions. With the help of a program coordinator, 6 persons have been matched to job openings.

Under the aegis of the D.C. Office on Aging, the United Planning Office established the Washington Elderly Handicapped Transportation Service, WEHTS, to provide transportation to elderly and handicapped persons who could not access traditional transportation services. There are 24, 24-passenger vehicles, equipped with wheelchair lifts, operational in this program. In 1984, WEHTS provided 92,208 trips for 863 persons to medical appointments, grocery shopping and other services.

Expenditures Of The Office On Aging
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Federal	$3.8	$4.0	$4.1	$4.3
District	3.4	4.7	5.2	6.1
Total	$7.2	$8.7	$9.3	$10.4

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

Comprehensive Services To The Elderly

The Office on Aging has a senior citizen service network composed of 40 agencies which provide information and referral, home health aides, homemaker services, home maintenance and repair, transportation, escort, and food and nutrition programs. Some 15 multi-purpose senior citizen centers, 5 nutrition projects, 6 geriatric assessment and case management sites and 5 geriatric day care programs are in operation throughout the District. All services are designed to maintain the independence of the elderly in the community.

Number Of Persons Receiving Services From The Office On Aging And Its Grantees

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
In-Home Support *	1,780	4,945	7,851	8,901
Home Delivered Meals	526	2,329	2,209	1,204
Case Assessment/Management new in 1983	-	688	800	850
Senior Citizen Center Participants	3,000	3,500	5,595	6,317
Geriatric Day Care/Day Treatment Participants	345	484	319	338
Congregate Meals	5,524	8,108	8,370	3,440

Units Of Services Provided By The Office On Aging And Its Grantees

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
In-Home Support*	Not Available	Not Available	90,157	736,256**
Home Delivered Meals			233,097	254,100
Case Assessment/Management new in 1983			18,819	16,800
Community Support				
Senior Citizen Centers			1,061,467	1,471,612
Geriatric Day Care and Day Treatment			33,254	35,781
Congregate Meals			672,907	686,900

* In-Home Support includes homemaker, home health aide, visiting nurse and telephone reassurance services.

** The large increase between 1984-85 in units of service is attributable to expansion of telephone reassurance service and more elderly using home health care due to Medicare hospital reimbursement changes.

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

Office On Latino Affairs

The Office on Latino Affairs, OLA, was established in 1976 by D.C. Public Law 1-86. Its mission is to ensure that Spanish speaking residents of the District of Columbia receive the services that they need. Because language can be one of the first barriers to service, OLA has put a priority on bilingual service centers and providers. In November 1983, the D.C. Department of Human Services opened its first bilingual service center in the Adams Morgan area. A primary health clinic in that neighborhood and a men's overnight shelter provide bilingual services. New initiatives in 1985 include the establishment of a Latino Employment Services Center at 2441 18th Street, Northwest, staffed by bilingual individuals from the D.C. Office of Personnel and the Department of Employment Services. The Office provides translation services to District government agencies to ensure compliance with the recent District statutory requirement that all significant literature be printed in English and Spanish.

In addition to the programs and activities coordinated by OLA, and the programs within D.C. government agencies which provide direct services to all residents of the District, there is a core of 15 Latino community-based organizations which receive D.C.Government support to implement language and culture sensitive programs. The services provided by these community-based groups include day care, education, employment and training, health and mental health, housing, legal services and social services.

The 1980 Census identified some 17,679 Hispanics living in the District of Columbia. There are no current official public estimates of the Latino population. Some organizations estimate that there are approximately 70,000 Latinos living in the District in 1985. Some approximate measures of growth in the Hispanic population are births to Hispanic parents and Hispanic enrollments in D.C. Public Schools. In the District in 1980, nearly 90 percent of the Hispanics were identified by the Census Bureau as living in Wards 1, 2 and 3. In 1984, some 275 District of Columbia residents of Hispanic origin became U.S. citizens.

Births To Hispanic District Residents

	Calender Year	
Origin of Parents	1982	1983
Central America	298	339
South America	79	83
Caribbean	49	43
U.S.A.	51	59
Mexico	22	17
Other	17	14
Total	516	555

Hispanic Enrollment in D.C. Public Schools

	School Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Pre-K thru 12	1,212	2,965	2,682	3,683	NA
Adult Education	801	1,990	2,524	2,682	2,704
Total	2,013	4,955	5,206	6,365	NA

Source: D.C. Office of Latino Affairs

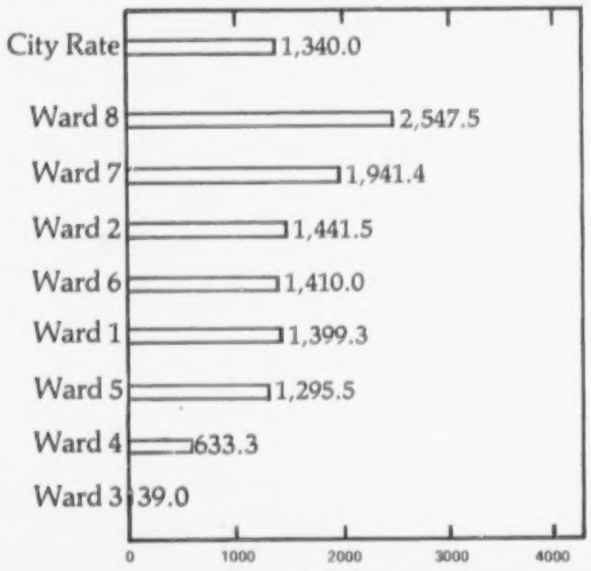
Nutrition Programs

The District Department of Human Services administers several federally funded programs to ensure that indigent children and families have a proper diet. Food Stamps are the largest of these programs with an average monthly caseload of 82,334 persons in fiscal year 1984. The average monthly allotment is $110. Program recipients have declined in recent years due to federal eligibility changes. In the period 1981 through 1984, the number of Food Stamp beneficiaries decreased by 21 percent.

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children, WIC, provides nutritious food supplements and nutrition education to high risk pregnant, breast-feeding and postpartum women for six months postpartum, and infants and children up to the age of five years. Food supplements are provided in the form of food vouchers, which low income participants use to purchase specific types and quantities of foods such as whole milk and infant formula. WIC services are provided as an adjunct to ongoing health care and include instruction in basic nutrition and health care. The program began in June 1981, serving 963 people in the first year. In 1984, nearly 19,000 women, infants and children were provided WIC services.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides monthly food packages and nutrition education to low income pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, infants and children up to the age of six years. The food packages are made from U.S. Department of Agriculture commodities and are distributed from the Department of Human Services health centers. There is also educational instruction in basic nutrition and meal preparation.

Food Stamp Recipients Per 10,000 Population By Ward, 1983



Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Nutrition Program Recipients

Fiscal Year

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Food Stamps					
Average monthly participants	103,695	92,498	89,802	82,334	82,900
WIC Program*					
Women	356	3,980	5,415	5,225	5,127
Infants	316	4,038	6,617	6,832	7,010
Children	291	3,929	5,935	6,892	6,211
Total Unduplicated Recipients	**963**	**11,947**	**17,967**	**18,949**	**18,348**
Commodity Supplemental Food					
Recipients	7,789	7,579	7,100	7,050	9,000

*The statistics have been modified to reflect an unduplicated count of WIC recipients.

Child Day Care

The District subsidizes day care services for the indigent and working poor. Eligibility varies by income and family size, as does the individual's contribution to the service. There were 5,603 subsidized day care arrangements, over one-third of all licensed capacity. The level of subsidy has been maintained by an increase in District appropriations, despite federal block grant cutbacks. In fiscal year 1985, $13.2 million in District funds has been appropriated for child day care. The Department of Human Services administers the subsidized day care program.

Many working mothers and couples rely on child day care. To ensure the safety of the children in day care, the District has a comprehensive licensure statute, *Child Development Facilities Regulation*, D.C. Regulation 74-34, as amended, requiring day care providers to meet sanitation, staffing, nutrition and programming standards. The enforcement of this law is the responsibility of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs. In fiscal year 1984, some 260 day care homes and 272 day care centers were licensed. There were nearly 15,500 slots available for infants and children in these day care settings in 1984.

Licensed Day Care Facilities

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Licensed Homes	205	214	213	260	280
Licensed Centers	234	256	267	272	300
Slots in Licensed Homes	820	856	852	1,040	1,120
Slots in Licensed Centers	14,184	13,782	14,697	14,444	15,840
Total Slots	15,004	14,638	15,549	15,484	16,960

Subsidized Day Care

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Subsidized Day Care Slots	5,241	5,438	5,280	5,603	6,004
Average Monthly Use	4,298	4,694	4,890	5,435	5,824

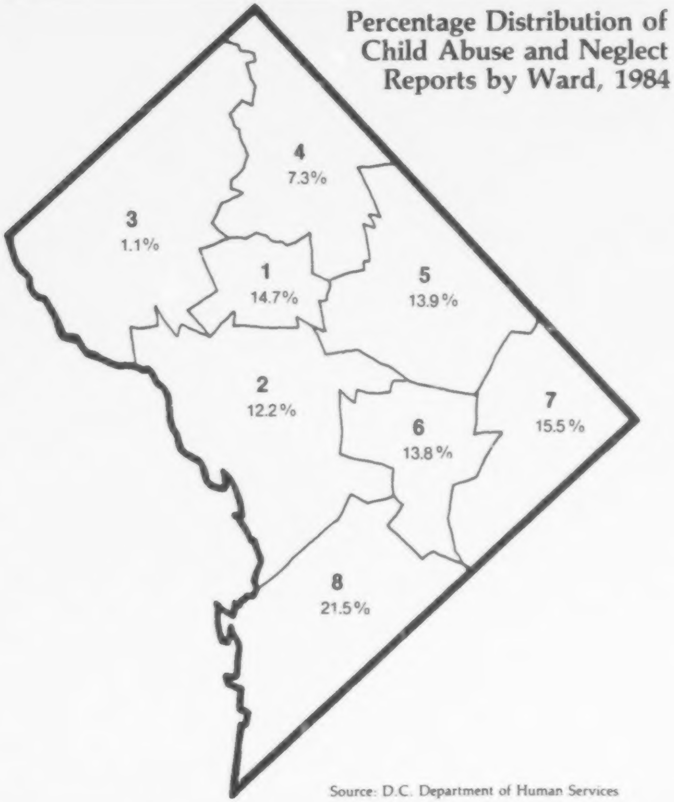
Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Department of Human Services

Services For Vulnerable Children

District of Columbia Law 2-22, *The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act*, is a far-reaching statute designed to protect children from abuse and neglect. The law requires the operation of a twenty-four hour, seven day a week child protective services unit, which responds to reports of family problems. The act empowers the District to remove children from their parents or guardians, where there is evidence of substantial danger to the life or well-being of the child. The number of reports of abuse and neglect appears to be declining, while the number of reports of neglect has been on the rise over the last four years. A ward distribution of the child abuse and neglect reports shows that the reports are almost evenly distributed throughout six of the eight wards, with ward eight having the highest incidence. The number of cases, where abuse and neglect is substantiated, has been relatively constant. These numbers correlate highly with low income households where the stresses of poverty and living in an urban environment result in potentially dangerous situations.

In those instances where children must be removed from their homes, the Department of Human Services places the children with foster families, in group homes or residential treatment facilities. The District pays for total support of these children, during the period they are in protective custody.

Percentage Distribution of Child Abuse and Neglect Reports by Ward, 1984



Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Child Protection Register Reports Investigated and Substantiated

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Estimated 1985
Abuse Reports					
Families	1,056	888	832	722	800
Children in families	1,187	1,157	1,257	1,298	NA
Abuse Reports Substantiated					
Children in families	295	295	324	282	NA
Neglect Reports					
Families	1,976	2,209	2,875	2,760	3,000
Children in families	3,148	3,488	4,086	3,689	5,500
Neglect Reports Substantiated					
Children in families	1,292	1,357	1,818	1,493	NA
Abuse and Neglect Reports Substantiated					
Children in families	65	65	81	37	NA

Foster Care

The foster care caseload averaged 2,234 children in 1984. The District's policy goal is to move wards of the District who are 18 years and older toward independence and self-sufficiency, and to move children from foster care back to their natural family or into adoption within two years. In fiscal year 1984, 669 children entered foster care. The primary reason for their needing foster care placement was because they had been left without adult supervision. During the year, 612 children left foster care, with 43 percent returning to their parents. In fiscal year 1984, foster care spending was over $24 million, of which $18.2 million was from District appropriations and the remainder from federal and other reimbursements. Final adoption decrees were received for 66 children in fiscal year 1984. A total of 59 children were placed on subsidized adoptions in fiscal year 1984. As of September 30, 1984, there were a total of 365 children in subsidized adoption status.

Foster Care

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Average Monthly Foster Care Caseload	2,307	2,840	2,319	2,234	2,220

Percentage Distribution Of Reasons For Children Entering Foster Care

Fiscal Year 1984

669	Total Children
17.3%	Left without adult supervision
11.8	Abuse of Child
9.9	Parent with emotional problems
8.8	Parent is substance abuser
8.2	Child abandoned
7.3	Lack parental skills
6.9	Parent diagnosed mentally ill
5.2	Homeless
3.9	Parents physically ill
3.3	Parents deceased
2.1	Unable to control child
1.9	Relinquished child
1.6	Unable to provide
11.8	Other
100.0%	**Total**

Percentage Distribution Of Reasons For Children Leaving Foster Care

Fiscal Year 1984

612	Total Children
43.0%	Returned to parents
24.3	Custody to other relatives
15.7	Independence achieved
7.2	Adoption finalized
9.8	Other
100.0%	**Total**

Adoptions

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Final Adoption Decrees	132	59	85	66	130
Children Placed on Subsidized Adoptions	50	54	74	59	125

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Family Services Administration

Vital Statistics - Births

A major initiative underway in the District of Columbia is to improve prenatal care, decrease teenage pregnancy and reduce the historically high rate of infant mortality. Through the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Panel on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention, a forum of experts was convened to hear the community's perception of the problems and to report their findings. A companion project, being conducted by five community-based organizations using DHS funds, is a survey of teenagers' attitudes and understanding of sexual activity and parenting. Outreach programs were established to identify and reach at-risk mothers, who might be suffering from poor nutrition, inadequate prenatal care or other problems, such as alcoholism or drug abuse. The Better Babies Outreach Program is operational in 10 census tracts where infant mortality is a problem. Transportation systems were improved to move high risk pregnant women and gravely ill infants to the most appropriate facility to meet their needs. A Newborn Screening Program to detect health problems has been initiated citywide. Another program with five participating hospitals was created to serve women who have recently been unemployed.

The results of these programmatic initiatives are beginning to be seen in a reduced rate of infant deaths. In 1980, the District had an infant mortality rate of 24.6 per 1,000 births. In 1983 that rate was nearly 25 percent less than 1980. Although the number of infant deaths rose in 1984, the rate is still 14 percent below the 1980 rate. Education efforts continue to ensure that adequate prenatal care is received and that high-risk pregnancies are identified.

There have also been reductions in the percent of adolescent mothers. The percentage of low birth weight babies, those infants born weighing 5.5 pounds or less, has stabilized.

Annual Infant Births And Deaths

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Live Births	9,257	9,332	9,378	9,524	9,549
Married Mothers	42.0%	41.2%	43.3%	42.6%	41.6%
Unmarried Mothers	58.0	58.8	56.7	57.4	58.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Teenage Mothers	20.9%	20.9%	19.7%	18.8%	18.3%
Percent Low Birth Weight Babies	13.1%	12.9%	12.9%	14.7%	12.8%
Infant Deaths	228	211	190	173	202
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	24.6	22.6	20.3	18.2	21.2

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Health Status Measures

Vital statistics are derived from birth and death certificates. Information about the age of mothers, their marital status, and the weight of the babies is critical in allocating public resources for infant care, health care and family planning. In each of the four years, about 9,000 infants were born to residents of the District. Some 80 percent of the mothers were over the age of 20 years and fewer than 50 percent were married.

Some 6,500 District residents died in each of the last four years. In 1983, resident deaths totaled 6,691. The causes of death in the District roughly parallel those of the nation; with the exceptions of death caused by heart disease, cancer, chronic liver disease, and influenza/pneumonia deaths which occur more frequently in the District. These are crude death rates which do not capture differences in the death rates for age, race and sex.

New cases of tuberculosis have steadily declined over the last four years. In 1984, 189 new TB cases were reported to the Department of Human Services, the lowest level ever recorded. There were 15,773 new venereal disease cases reported.

The reporting of AIDS cases became mandatory in the District of Columbia in July 1983. The number of District resident AIDS cases reported to the D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Public Health, in the period July 1983 through December 1984 was 134. There were 44 AIDS deaths in that period.

New Cases Of Communicable Diseases Recorded

	Calendar Year				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Tuberculosis	341	239	228	202	189
Venereal Disease	17,970	14,963	15,556	16,703	15,773
AIDS*	NA	1	6	36	91

Deaths Per 100,000 Population By Selected Causes

	Heart Disease	Cancer	Cerebro-vascular	Accidents	Pulmonary	Influenza Pneumonia	Diabetes	Chronic Liver	Athero-sclerosis	Suicide	Perinatal
1983 D.C.	347.3	243.2	62.8	35.9	22.9	30.6	19.6	30.9	16.9	10.8	18.0
1983** U.S.	327.6	188.3	66.8	49.0	28.4	22.9	15.2	11.9	11.1	12.4	NA

* By calendar year of diagnosis.
** Provisional.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Chief Medical Examiner

The Office of Chief Medical Examiner is mandated by Public Law 91-358 to investigate all homicides, suicides, accidental and drug related deaths and all medically unattended deaths. An average of 3,000 deaths a year are reported to and investigated by the OCME, in conjunction with the Homicide Branch of the Metropolitan Police Department. About 1,000 cases per year require medical-legal autopsy to accurately determine the cause and manner of death. In other cases, death from natural causes can be established through investigation and examination, without autopsy. When OCME investigates, they issue the death certificate. When deaths are reported but the causes of death are natural and require no investigation, OCME waives jurisdiction and the attending physician signs the death certificate. All cremations conducted in the District of Columbia must first be approved by the D.C. Medical Examiner's Office.

Medical Examiners' Investigations Of Circumstances Of Deaths

	Calendar Year		
	1982	1983	1984
Medical Examiner Investigations/Deaths Certified*	2,079	1,799	1,831
Cases Reported, Jurisdiction Waived	963	1,098	1,379
Total Cases Reported And Investigated	**3,042**	**2,897**	**3,210**
Request for Cremations Approved	1,327	1,314	1,438
Total Medical Examiner Cases	**4,369**	**4,211**	**4,648**
Autopsies			
Natural Causes	323	298	359
Homicides	220	194	183
Suicides	90	85	75
Home and Occupational Accidents	227	142	126
Traffic Accidents	70	100	108
Narcotics	100	69	140
Undetermined	62	52	41
Total Autopsies	**1,092**	**940**	**1,032**

* Autopsies are a subset of total investigations

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Chief Medical Examiner

Public and Private Hospitals

The District is the center of a major hospital network with 12 acute care public and private hospitals. Three of the hospitals are affiliated with medical schools — Howard University, Georgetown University and George Washington University Hospital; nearly all of the District's hospitals have students in training. There is one private psychiatric hospital. Federally operated hospitals include Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the mentally ill which is the only public acute long term care mental institution, Walter Reed, which is the Army's acute care hospital and the Veterans Administration Hospital. The bed capacity of these facilities is substantial and the range of services offered is comprehensive. The District regulates hospitals through local licensure requirements and Medicaid certification.

Operating Hospital Beds In The District*
December 1984

	Medical/ Surgical	Intensive Care	Coronary Care	Obstetrics Gynecology	Pediatrics	Bassinets		Psychiatric	Alcohol	Total Beds**
						Neonatal	Nursery			
Capitol Hill	234	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
Children's	0	0	0	0	227	36	0	0	0	227
Columbia	75	4	0	75	0	35	48	0	0	154
D.C. General	361	16	6	36	34	32	25	0	0	453
George Washington	408	16	8	41	0	18	38	34	0	507
Georgetown	360	38	19	37	36	32	24	17	0	507
Greater Southeast	352	8	8	28	34	20	24	20	0	450
Hadley	70	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Howard	361	24	4	30	32	7	28	26	0	477
Providence	275	0	0	23	0	6	20	20	37	355
Psychiatric Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	201
Sibley Hospital	299	13	0	24	0	0	24	26	0	362
Washington Hospital	601	59	14	38	0	20	38	68	22	802
Total	3,396	199	59	332	363	206	269	412	59	4,820***

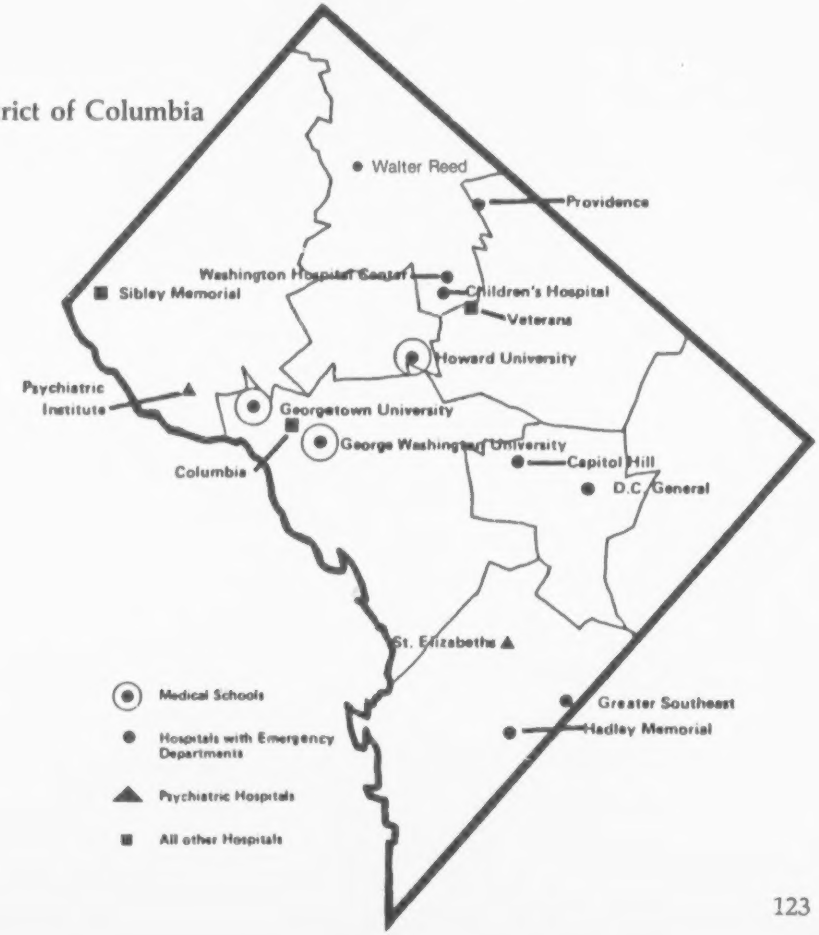
* Excludes all federal hospitals.
** Excludes bassinets.
*** Excludes all federal hospitals and bassinets.

Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Health Information System

Public and Private Hospitals, continued

The cost of District hospital care is high compared with the rest of the nation. Based on data published in the American Hospital Association, *1984 Hospital Statistics*, the District ranked fourth among states in the nation with an average daily hospital cost of $501. Alaska was first in hospital cost at $578 per day, followed by California at $565 and Nevada at $559; the national average was $369. The District had the highest cost per hospital admission in the nation in 1983. The District's admission costs were $4,419 compared to a United States average of $2,789. District hospital costs are high because of the presence of medical school teaching programs and their need to have the most current technology available. The high cost of health care impacts on government expenditures for health insurance programs for employees and indigents. A total of $138 million was spent in fiscal year 1984 in District hospitals for inpatient care of Medicaid patients. An additional $28.1 million was spent by the District government for employee hospitalization insurance plans in fiscal year 1984.

Hospitals in the District of Columbia


Walter Reed
Providence
Washington Hospital Center
Sibley Memorial
Children's Hospital
Veterans
Howard University
Psychiatric Institute
Georgetown University
George Washington University
Columbia
Capitol Hill
D.C. General
St. Elizabeths
Medical Schools
Hospitals with Emergency Departments
Psychiatric Hospitals
All other Hospitals
Greater Southeast
Hadley Memorial

Operating Statistics
Calendar Year 1983

Total Hospital Expenditures	$1.3 Billion
Full-Time Equivalent Hospital Employees	30,887
Full-Time Equivalent Trainees	1,737

Operating Beds
December 1984

Types of Service	All** Beds	Percentage Distribution
Medical/Surgical	3,396	70%
Psychiatric	412	9
Pediatrics	363	8
Obstetrics/GYN	332	7
Intensive & Coronary Care	258	5
Alcohol	59	1
Total**	4,820	100%

* Excludes all federal hospitals.
** Excludes bassinets.

Sources: American Hospital Association, *1984 Hospital Statistics*
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Health Information System

Source Of Payment By Patients' Residence For District Hospital Care

Based on 1982 Discharge Data

The Hospital Information System maintained by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments provides data on the utilization of District hospitals. The most current data available, calendar year 1982, demonstrate that District residents account for barely half of all hospital discharges in the District. This confirms that the District's hospitals are a magnet to persons in the suburbs. Regional use of District hospital beds may decrease in the next ten years in light of the expansion and increasing technological sophistication of suburban hospitals.

District Residents' Discharges As A Percent of Total Discharges

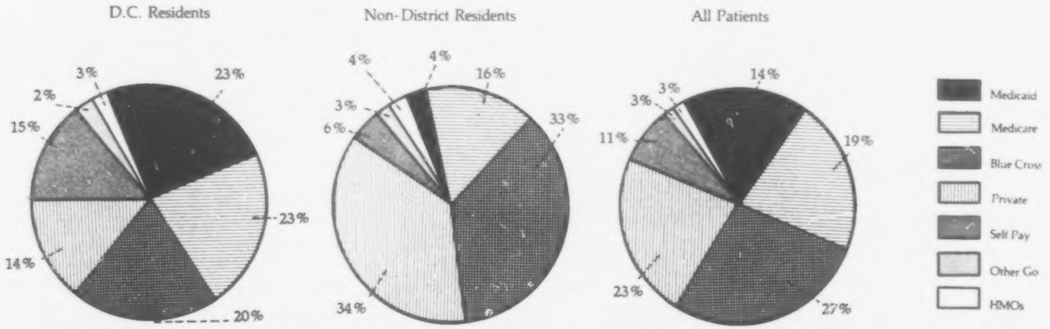
Calendar Year 1982

Capitol Hill Hospital	78%
Children's Hospital	36
Columbia Hospital for Women	43
D.C. General Hospital	94
George Washington University Hospital	45
Georgetown University Hospital	33
Greater Southeast Hospital	51
Hadley Hospital	77
Howard University Hospital	81
Providence Hospital	68
Sibley Hospital	24
Washington Hospital Center	51
Weighted Average Total	51%

Using the patients' pay status on the record at the time of discharge reveals how patients pay for their hospital care. In 1982 about 50 percent of all patients had private insurance coverage. Another 33 percent of the patients were covered by Medicaid and Medicare.

Percent Of Discharges In District Hospitals By Source Of Payment

Calendar Year 1982



Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Health Information System

D.C. General Hospital

D.C. General Hospital is the only public, acute care general hospital in the District of Columbia. Its mission is to serve all residents who seek care, regardless of ability to pay. The Hospital is governed, as provided in Public Law 1-134, by a commission appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the District of Columbia Council. D.C. General provides a full range of inpatient, outpatient and emergency services. It is a teaching hospital affiliated with Howard and Georgetown University medical schools.

Over the last four years inpatient admissions to D.C. General Hospital have increased, as have the admissions of newborns. However, the length of patient stay at the Hospital has decreased, which has caused the number of patient days to stabilize. The average occupancy level, excluding newborns, was at the lowest level in the last four years because of increased operational bed capacity. Emergency room and outpatient visits remain at a level of over 200,000 visits a year.

D.C. General Hospital Operating Statistics

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Average Beds in Operation	390	404	433	452	421
Admissions, Excluding Newborns	9,277	10,519	12,371	12,755	12,751
Patient Days, Excluding Newborns	110,253	118,210	122,803	113,262	117,737
Average Occupancy Rate, Excluding Newborns	78%	80%	77%	68%	77%
Bassinets	57	57	57	57	57
Admissions of Newborns	1,449	1,593	1,770	1,829	1,780
Newborn Days	12,203	13,474	15,017	13.930	14,500
Newborn Occupancy Rate	59%	65%	72%	67%	70%
Deliveries of Newborns	1,457	1,597	1,779	1,851	1,790
Emergency Visits	77,299	79,250	84,732	82,564	83,000
Outpatient Visits	106,879	109,994	120,450	120,656	120,000

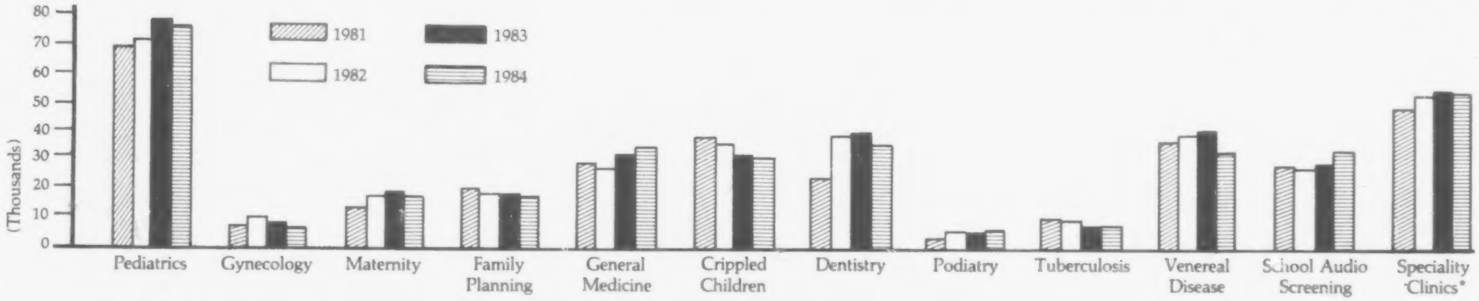
Source: D.C. General Hospital

Public Health Clinic Visits

The Department of Human Services operates a network of 21 health clinics offering a variety of services. These facilities, located throughout the District of Columbia, are concentrated in areas where the people of the lowest income levels live. The clinics offer a range of medical, dental and specialty services Utilization in fiscal year 1984 was slightly lower than the previous year, particularly in pediatrics, dentistry and venereal disease screening services. An unduplicated count of clients served by neighborhood clinics, maternal and child health clinics and the Crippled Children's Unit shows that these clinics served 63,599 persons in fiscal year 1984. Not included in the unduplicated count of persons served are venereal disease, tuberculosis and school services recipients. They are excluded because these services are considered to be in the public interest and are rendered free.

District Of Columbia Clinic Visits

	Fiscal Year			
Type of Service	1981	1982	1983	1984
Pediatrics	69,741	70,810	78,508	75,730
Gynecology	5,998	6,801	6,109	5,752
Maternity	11,961	13,047	14,523	13,680
Family Planning	17,356	15,345	16,682	15,283
General Medicine	27,821	27,202	30,252	31,753
Crippled Children	36,499	33,652	30,145	29,827
Dentistry	23,836	36,341	38,368	33,771
Podiatry	3,348	4,094	4,661	4,489
Tuberculosis	8,281	7,241	6,476	6,664
Venereal Disease	35,414	36,270	36,706	32,993
School Audio Screening	27,179	25,735	27,289	31,527
Speciality Clinics*	48,919	51,858	53,876	53,305
Total	316,353	328,396	343,595	334,774



* Includes allergy, cardiology, dermatology, eye, speech and hearing clinic services.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Alcohol And Drug Abuse Service

The Department of Human Services provides a comprehensive range of alcohol and drug abuse services through 13 alcohol programs, nine of which are outpatient and 11 drug programs, all of which are outpatient. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration contracts for all inpatient services and some outpatient treatment capacity. Prior to August 1984, the Rehabilitation Center for Alcoholics, RCA, was the primary alcohol inpatient facility. Karrick Hall replaced the RCA facility. The number of drug visits reflects the daily methadone dosage that clients receive.

Inpatient And Outpatient Substance Abuse Services

		Fiscal Year			
		1981	1982	1983	1984
Inpatient Services	**Alcohol Detoxification**				
	Bed Capacity Men	66	51	51	51
	Bed Capacity Women	0	12	12	12
	Admissions	5,324	3,715	3,739	4,683
	Discharges	5,337	3,733	3,735	4,402
	Average daily census	38	29	30	29
	Alcohol Treatment				
	Bed Capacity				
	Rehabilitation Center/Karrick Hall	350	300	250	73
	St. Elizabeths CADAC	89	89	89	89
	Mary Herring Home	57	57	57	57
	Total	496	446	396	219
	Average daily census	384	546	243	169
Outpatient Services	**Alcohol Clients**				
	Admissions	350	300	250	73
	Discharges	89	89	89	89
	Caseload end of the year	57	57	57	57
	Alcohol visits	28,263	28,198	17,225	11,036
	Drug Abuse Clients				
	Admissions	2,443	3,224	2,837	2,994
	Discharges	2,452	2,735	2,943	2,606
	Caseload end of year	1,973	2,256	2,136	1,761
	Drug visits	549,727	551,153	586,918	517,567

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration

Mental Health Services Administration

The Department of Human Services Mental Health Services Administration, MHSA, operates two comprehensive outpatient clinics, known as Community Mental Health Centers, CMHCs. MHSA also operates a crisis resolution unit and two schools for emotionally disturbed children. The CMHCs offer a range of services from outreach and diagnostic counseling to verbal therapy and comprehensive day treatment programs. In fiscal year 1984, the MHSA provided over 100,000 visits to 5,877 unduplicated clients.

Mental Health Services

	Fiscal Year			
	1983		1984	
	Children	Adults	Children	Adults
North CMHC				
Caseload as of September	380	1,543	455	1,617
Admissions	210	757	298	649
Terminations	163	683	264	675
Percent Readmissions	7.0%	22.9%	8.7%	22.8%
Visits	22,377	59,491	30,079	64,657
South CMHC				
Caseload as of September	75	1,301	89	1,232
Admissions	88	1,084	80	950
Terminations	101	951	66	993
Percent Readmissions	5.7%	3.5%	10.0%	31.4%
Visits	7,702	34,977	8,112	32,572
Crisis Resolution Unit				
Admissions	*	2,209	*	2,496
Terminations		2,209		2,496
Visits		2,719		3,032
Percent Readmissions		NA		28.0%

* The Crisis Unit rarely serves children.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services Mental Health Services Administration

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

Founded in 1852, as the "Government Hospital for the Insane" and later renamed the Saint Elizabeths Hospital, SEH, cared for military personnel from the Army and Navy. The Hospital subsequently expanded its role by caring for persons in the federal criminal justice system and District and non-District residents, who were found to be mentally ill. For over a century, the federally-funded Saint Elizabeths Hospital has served the national purpose for which it was founded with a distinguished psychiatric research program and renowned training program for nearly all health disciplines. It also created special programs designed to help those persons with handicapping conditions such as the Mental Health Program for the Deaf. Over time, Saint Elizabeths Hospital has evolved into the public psychiatric hospital for District residents.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital occupies 336 acres of land in Southeast Washington and has over 104 buildings on its campus. In 1984, it had an operating budget of $128.4 million, 28 percent of which was funded by the District. There were 3,400 employees and 4,451 patients at the end of fiscal year 1984.

The governance of SEH has been at issue for over twenty years. The debate has focused primarily on who pays the cost of operating the institution. In October 1984, the U.S. Congress passed Public Law 98-621, *The Saint Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia Mental Health Services Act of 1984,* which provides for the assumption of selected functions, programs and resources of Saint Elizabeths Hospital by the District government. The District is in the process of planning for the establishment of a comprehensive mental health care system in the District by 1991. In the legislation, a formula of decreased federal financial participation in the District's mental health system is mandated. This shift is already in evidence in fiscal year 1985. The increase in reimbursements in fiscal year 1983 was attributable to the Hospital's becoming a Medicaid provider.

Sources Of Funding
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
District of Columbia	$21.3	$22.9	$24.7	$35.2	$55.2
Other Reimbursements	4.8	5.3	28.8	23.4	23.2
Federal Appropriations	96.6	95.7	81.0	69.8	48.6
Total	**$122.7**	**$123.9**	**$134.5**	**$128.4**	**$127.0**

Percentage Share Of Funding

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
District of Columbia	17%	19%	19%	28%	44%
Other Reimbursements	4	4	21	18	18
Federal Appropriations	79	77	60	54	38
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services. Mental Health System Reorganization Office

Saint Elizabeths Hospital Operating Statistics

Admissions at Saint Elizabeths Hospital have stabilized in recent years at a level of 3,000 admissions a year. Over 54 percent of the admissions in 1984 was actually readmissions of patients who have previously been hospitalized at Saint Elizabeths.

In the 1950s there were over 7,000 inpatients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital. Due to the introduction of psychotropic drugs and psychosocial and legal reforms in the approach to treatment known as deinstitutionalization, the number of inpatients decreased. In fiscal year 1984, there was an average daily census of 1,544 inpatients. Today, more than half of the patients on the rolls are outpatients.

Utilization of Saint Elizabeths Hospital

	Fiscal Year		
	1982	1983	1984
Inpatient Admissions			
Civil Admissions			
New Admissions	1,329	1,367	1,320
Readmissions	1,562	1,603	1,551
Criminal Admissions			
New Admissions	83	68	84
Readmissions	111	129	99
Total	**3,085**	**3,167**	**3,054**
Patient Days	606,108	589,981	565,348
Average Daily Census	1,661	1,614	1,544
Outpatients on the Rolls as of 9/30			
Community Mental Health Center	1,254	1,272	1,231
Other Divisions	1,485	1,521	1,528

Sources: Mental Health System Reorganization Office
Saint Elizabeths Hospital, *Annual Statistical Report*

Residential Placements

For persons who cannot care for themselves, there is a range of facilities available to provide that care. Community residence facilities, CRFs, are one type of group home where room, board and supervision are provided. Residents of these facilities must be ambulatory and aware of time and place. For individuals who require more health care, there are nursing homes which provide medical supervision. Both CRFs and nursing homes are required to be licensed. To ensure the appropriateness of these levels of care, the Department of Human Services has two divisions performing residential placements. The Central Referral Bureau in the Long Term Care Administration in the Commission of Public Health assesses the needs for long term care, primarily for the elderly and handicapped adults. The Central Referral Bureau's approval is a prerequisite for publicly paid patients in both community residence facilities and in nursing homes. More than 2,000 assessments were made in 1984. Some people may have had more than one assessment within the year because of their changing health status.

The Residential Placement Unit in the Commission of Social Services reviews all children, who are required to be placed in the least restrictive setting appropriate to their level of functioning according to the court decrees. In addition, the Unit works with the D.C. Public Schools to meet the needs of those children who cannot be served through the special education programs of the public school system and need to be placed in a residential school setting. The Unit oversees the residential placement of 100 District children a year.

Reviews For Residential Placement

	Calendar Year				
Central Referral Bureau	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Assessments for Community Residence Facilities	708	1,052	771	743	850
Assessments Approved	279	567	420	427	NA
Persons Placed	NA	518	412	347	NA
Assessments for Nursing Care	NA	1,480*	1,418	1,347	1,400
Assessments Approved	NA	1,428	1,384	1,369	NA
Persons Placed	NA	549	623	1,145	NA

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Residential Placement Unit					
Assessments for Residential Placement of Children	150	163	200	250	250
Children	16	55	93	121	120
Annual Average Child Population in Residential Placement	195	202	211	214	220

* Data 3/82 thru 12/82

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services, Long Term Care Administration
D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Social Services

Community Residence Facilities

Community residence facilities are one type of community based residential facilities, which provide room, board and supervision to the elderly and the handicapped, who cannot live alone. These facilities provide an alternative to a nursing home for persons, who are ambulatory and aware of time and place but not ill enough to require medical/nursing services. Community residence facilities offer community living for individuals who have been institutionalized. Community residence facilities have been widely used for mentally ill and mentally retarded persons, as a means of integrating them into neighborhood life in accordance with deinstitutionalization court orders.

The number of community residence facilities operational in the District of Columbia has totaled as many as 356 facilities but more typically hovers around 250 facilities. The licensed bed capacity of these homes is substantial and the levels of utilization of these facilities is close to 90 percent of capacity.

Community residence facilities are licensed by the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, DCRA, and are required to meet zoning, housing and life safety codes. There are also staffing and record keeping requirements. Community residence facilities for the mentally retarded also undergo certification for Medicaid reimbursement as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. There are complaint mechanisms available in DCRA, as well as in the D.C. Office of Aging Nursing Home Ombudsman Program. A newly established Office of Community Based Residence Facilities will help facilitate the opening of additional facilities and placement of individuals into these facilities.

Licensed Community Residence Facilities, Bed Capacity And Occupancy Levels

	Fiscal Year 1983		Fiscal Year 1984		Fiscal Year 1985
	March 31	September 30	March 31	September 30	March 31
Licensed Facilities	273	356	246	242	242
Licensed Beds	1,653	2,327	1,757	2,726	1,644
Average Number of Beds	6.0	6.5	7.1	11.3	6.8
Occupancy Level	83.9%	97.5%	91.0%	92.0%	87.9%

Source: Dixon Implementation Reports

Services For The Mentally Retarded And Developmentally Disabled

The District, like many jurisdictions, has been operating under a court order requiring the deinstitutionalization of the mentally retarded. Known as the Pratt Decree, the order mandates the closure by 1987 of Forest Haven, an inpatient long term care facility. To accomplish this closure, admissions were closed and a goal of 100 outplacements is scheduled to be accomplished each year. Meeting this goal has been difficult in light of neighborhood opposition to opening of community residences for this population. However, in two of the last three years, 100 or more persons have been placed in various community settings.

To ensure that the mentally retarded are properly served in the community, each client has an Individual Habilitation Plan, which prescribes day, evening and weekend activities as well as the living arrangement most appropriate to the functioning level and needs of the client. The Bureau of Community Services of the Department of Human Services, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Administration oversees the provision of a host of educational, vocational, recreational and therapeutic programs for deinstitutionalized persons.

Public Law 2-137, *The Mentally Retarded Citizen's Constitutional Rights and Dignity Act,* affords mentally retarded persons the opportunity to live in the least restrictive environment and to receive habilitation services. The law also sets forth a process, whereby eligible citizens can petition the court to order the District government to pay for their services. The number of petitions granted has been increasing. The care of these persons is also supervised by the Bureau of Community Services.

	Forest Haven Fiscal Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Average Beds in Operation	939	789	553	409
Average Daily Census	616	513	407	347
Average Daily Occupancy	66%	65%	74%	85%
	Mental Retardation Placements			
Forest Haven Outplacements				
Intermediate Care Facilities	24	65	65	117
Group Homes	51	17	5	6
Foster Homes	13	14	1	0
Supervised Apartments	1	1	0	0
Other	12	3	6	0
Total	101	100	77	123
Petitions Granted for Placements				
Intermediate Care Facilities	1	0	4	0
Group Homes	0	3	5	17
Foster Homes	10	4	2	0
Supervised Apartments	1	7	3	0
Total	12	14	14	17
Total In Supervision*	**235**	**363**	**468**	**625**

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

* Note: There were mentally retarded in community placements prior to 1982.

Long Term Care Delivery System

The District of Columbia has a network of long term care facilities, or nursing homes, which provide inpatient intermediate and skilled nursing care. In response to a critical need for additional long term care capacity, the District opened two new facilities, J.B. Johnson, in 1981, and the Washington Center for Aging Services, in 1982. D.C. Village and J.B. Johnson are under the auspices of the DHS Long Term Care Services Administration; Washington Center for Aging Services is under the D.C. Office of Aging. Public long term care facilities made up nearly half of the nursing care capacity in operation as of December 1984.

Long Term Care Beds In Operation

December 1984	Skilled Nursing	Intermediate Care	Skilled or Intermediate	Total
Public*	95	1,161	35	1,291
Federal	106	272	0	378
Nonprofit	23	460	225	708
Proprietary	36	836	150	1,022
Total	260	2,729	410	3,399

*Includes Forest Haven, an Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF/MR)

Planned New Long Term Care Beds

December 1984	Skilled Nursing	Intermediate Care	Skilled or Intermediate	Total
Federal	120	0	0	120
Nonprofit	54	108	0	162
Total	174	108	0	282

Public Nursing Beds

	D.C. Village			J.B. Johnson			Washington Center for Aging Services			Total		
Fiscal Year	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
Av. Beds In Operation	526	530	530	244	244	244	176	190	256	946	964	1,030
Patients Days (in 000s)	191	178	160	89	87	84	59	68	86	339	333	330
Occupancy Rate	100%	91%	83%	99%	98%	95%	98%	97%	92%	98%	95%	88%
Admissions	169	84	103	63	73	55	89	109	200	321	266	358
Discharges/Deaths	183	145	141	60	77	68	50	106	119	293	328	328

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office on Aging

Change In The Supply Of Long Term Care Nursing Beds

For many years, the District of Columbia has had an insufficient supply of long term care nursing beds. In 1980 that shortage was placed at 947 beds by the District's State Health Plan. Since that time the State Health Planning and Development Agency has approved the construction of 1,284 new beds. The public sector alone has opened 521 new long term care beds. The private sector has maintained over 1,700 beds in operation; however, the mix of beds has shifted from the majority being in the nonprofit sector to the proprietary sector.

Long Term Care Nursing Beds In Operations

	December		
	1982	1983	1984
Public *	1,350	1,639	1,669
Nonprofit	1,065	755	708
Proprietary	609	756	1,022
Total	**3,024**	**3,150**	**3,399**

* Includes Forest Haven, the District facility for the mentally retarded, and the federal Airmen's and Soldiers Home.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Homeless Shelter Services

Homelessness is becoming a national urban phenomenon. To meet the needs of those families and single adults who are temporarily without shelter and who lack the monetary resources to provide shelter for themselves, the District contracts for shelter services in the private sector. In fiscal year 1984, over $4.2 million of shelter services was purchased from private providers. A total of 232,489 nights of shelter services was recorded as having been provided through District shelter contracts. Overall occupancy of contract capacity was 76 percent in family shelters and 67 percent in adult shelters. The District created in November 1984 an Office of Emergency Shelter and Support Services to coordinate services to the homeless.

In November 1984, Initiative 17 appeared on the ballot and was overwhelmingly approved by the electorate. It gives all persons the "right" to adequate shelter and it requires that the District government ensure provision of shelter services. Initiative 17 is now being reviewed by the courts.

District Supported Shelter Services
Fiscal Year 1984

	Contract Bed Capacity	Shelter Nights	Average Nightly Census	Percent Occupied	Unduplicated Clients Served Within Each Program	Average Nights Length of Stay
Family Shelters						
Pitts	156	55,288	151	96%	909	61
Parkside	98	29,878	79	80	749	39
Community of Hope	33	9,183	25	75	99	93
My Sister's Place	21	7,220	20	95	289	25
Greentree	35	6,491	24	68	101	21
Bundy Family Center*	100	4,986	42	42	216	5
Open Market	**	2,968	30	**	628	23
Total	**443**	**116,014**	**371**	**76%**	***	**38**
Adult Shelters						
House of Ruth	65	18,734	51	78%	897	21
Blair & Pierce	400	97,741	259	64	1,744	56
Total	**465**	**116,475**	**310**	**67%**	***	**NA**

* Bundy School was open for a four month period.

** Open Market shelter services are purchased on an as needed basis through private hotels and rooming houses, making a capacity estimate irrelevant due to the elasticity of the supply.

*** The unduplicated client count is relevant only to that program. Families or adults may have availed themselves of services from more than one provider. A net unduplicated client count is unavailable.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Service, Office of Emergency Shelter and Support Services

Rehabilitation Services Administration

Self-sufficiency and reaching their highest level of functioning are goals for all physically and mentally handicapped persons. The Rehabilitation Services Administration, RSA, evaluates a person's skills and develops a plan of occupational training apprenticeship aimed toward achieving these goals. In fiscal year 1984, RSA evaluated 13,038 persons. As a result of services provided, more than 1,358 physically disabled, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons were employed.

The Disability Determination Program assesses the extent to which an individual's physical or mental impairment make them totally and permanently disabled. This evaluation is supplied to the Social Security Administration to make a determination of eligibility for Supplemental Security Income or for Social Security Disability Insurance.

Another RSA program is the Work Incentive Program, WIN. According to a federal statute, all Aid to Families with Dependent Children, AFDC, recipients with school age children are required to register for WIN. In fiscal year 1984, 5,263 AFDC recipients were evaluated for employment, 4,116 were certified as being employable and 1,939 went to work.

Vocational Evaluation Services

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Vocational Rehabilitation Program					
Clients Evaluated	13,550	13,865	13,832	13,038	13,500
Clients Provided Services	5,633	6,018	5,983	5,603	6,000
Clients Rehabilitated/Employed	1,497	1,390	1,450	1,358	1,428
Work Incentive Program					
Clients Evaluated	3,969	4,629	5,777	5,263	4,505
Clients Certified for Employment	3,040	3,573	3,808	4,116	2,243
Clients Employed	2,301	1,904	1,848	1,939	1,577
Disability Determinations for Social Security					
Clients Evaluated	7,627	7,245	7,940	8,633	8,818

Source: D.C. Department of Human Service, Rehabilitation Services Administration

Medicaid And Medical Charities Utilization

Medicaid is the federally established program to pay for the health care of indigent families with children, the disabled and elderly. In fiscal year 1985, the federal government pays 48 percent of the cost of medical services provided to these persons. The District provides the eight basic services required by Medicaid, which include, i.e., inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing care and physicians services, as well as a number of the optional services such as emergency room, intermediate nursing care and prescription drugs. The District has also opted to include the medically needy, those persons whose incomes are above the welfare levels, but whose medical care expenditures exceed their assets. These optional services and the medically needy represent 45 percent of the total program's costs. The number of Medicaid service recipients has been declining while the average annual medical service payments have risen to $2,817 per client in fiscal year 1984.

The Medical Charities program, which is a locally funded program, pays hospital costs for indigent, childless persons, who do not meet the Medicaid eligibility criteria. The average monthly number of eligible beneficiaries rose between 1981 and 1983, but fell slightly in 1984.

Medicaid

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Service recipients	121,054	108,426	117,816	105,307	105,000
Average annual payment per recipient	$1,323	$1,650	$2,047	$2,817	$3,196
Hospital days paid*	276,873	246,115	245,293	209,335	205,000
Average paid per hospital day*	$290.65	$381.27	$418.27	$511.00	NA
Intermediate nursing days paid**	316,557	316,341	450,927***	576,492	600,000
Average paid per intermediate nursing care day**	$ 42.52	$ 40.36	$ 62.03	$ 68.42	$ 70.00
Medical Charities					
Average monthly eligible beneficiaries	6,858	7,271	8,885	8,654	8,074
Inpatient hospital days	27,675	30,541	25,960	24,128	24,000

* Hospital data excludes St. Elizabeths Hospital patients.

** Excludes Forest Haven and D.C. Village.

*** The 1983 days have been updated to incorporate D.C. Department of Human Services contract facility.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Health Care Financing

Medicaid Expenditures By Service

In fiscal year 1984, some 46.5 percent of the Medicaid budget paid for inpatient hospital care. This is down from 48 percent in 1983 and a significant decrease from fiscal year 1982 when over 53 percent of the Medicaid expenditures was for inpatient hospital care. This expenditure reduction was primarily due to reduced utilization and a cost containment agreement entered into by the D.C. Hospital Association and the District government. Another 6.8 percent of the Medicaid expenditures went for hospital outpatient and emergency room services in fiscal year 1984.

The largest growth in Medicaid expenditures in the last two years was in skilled and intermediate nursing care. This reflects the increase in nursing care bed capacity by the District government and private providers.

In fiscal years 1983 and 1984, an estimated 48.5 percent of the Medicaid expenditures was paid by the federal government. The federal reimbursement was 49.3 percent in 1982. Until 1981 the federal reimbursement had been 50 percent of cost.

Percentage Distribution Of Medicaid Service Expenditures

	Fiscal Year		
	1982	1983	1984
Total Expenditures	$178,928,836	$241,184,766	$297,657,992
(Includes Federal Sources)			
Inpatient Hospitalization	53.7%	47.7%	46.5%
Nursing Care (Including ICF/MR)	16.6	23.5	26.6
Physician	8.5	8.5	5.8
Hospital Emergency Room and Outpatient	8.4	7.5	6.8
Other (Dental, Family Planning, Home Health, Other Practitioners, etc.)	5.3	5.4	4.8
Drugs	3.8	3.0	2.8
Clinic	3.7	4.4	6.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Medicaid Form 2082

Public Education/ Recreation

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Science in D.C. Public Schools

Public School Enrollment

Total public school enrollment as of October 1984 was 87,927. Enrollment declined 12 percent over the period 1980 through 1984. This decrease reflects major demographic trends, such as a declining birth rate, smaller family size and the migration of families with children from the urban center to the suburbs. Increases in pre-kindergarten and kindergarten students are exceptions to the trend of declining enrollment.

District Of Columbia Public Schools
Pupil Membership By Grades In The Regular Day Schools, 1980-1984

School Level and Grade	As Of October				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Elementary Schools					
Pre-Kindergarten	2,809	2,807	2,930	3,015	3,265
Kindergarten	5,876	5,867	6,215	6,073	6,431
Grades 1 - 6	44,072	41,283	39,581	39,092	38,595
Subtotal	**52,757**	**49,957**	**48,726**	**48,180**	**48,291**
Junior High School	22,565	21,573	20,729	20,246	19,736
Senior High School	16,558	15,639	15,244	16,261	16,195
Career Development Center	3,141	2,840	2,387	581*	442*
Special Senior High School Programs					
Street Academies	358	383	226	143	**
STAY Program	1,340	1,163	780	647	**
Capitol Page School	90	99	86	24	20
Subtotal	**1,788**	**1,645**	**1,092**	**814**	**20**
Special Education	2,416	2,771	2,927	2,761	2,713
Tuition Grant	468	374	481	514	421
Pre-School	215	176	242	134	109
Special Projects	141	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**100,049**	**94,975**	**91,828**	**89,491**	**87,927**

* The large drop in enrollment is due to a change in program where the students in career centers are counted in regular senior high school.

** The Street Academies and the STAY Program enrollments are now counted in adult education.

Source: D.C. Board of Education, Division of Quality Assurance

Education Trends

The declining enrollments without a corresponding decline in teachers have contributed to improved pupil/teacher ratios. The elementary school pupil/teacher ratio improved to a level of twenty-five students per teacher in this current school year. Another result of declining enrollment has been to reduce the occupancy rate in school buildings.

Enrollment in special education programs has been relatively stable in recent years. In the 1984 - 1985 school year, special education enrollment was 3,134. The trend in tuition vouchers, payments made by the Board of Education for children in other special schools, located both in and outside the District, has shown a slight decrease.

Public School Facilities, 1985*

Elementary Schools	119
Middle Schools	3
Elementary School Art Center	1
Elementary/Junior High Schools	2
Junior High Schools	27
Senior High Schools	13
Career Development Centers	7
School of the Arts	1
Senate Page School	1
Special Education Schools	8
Mental Health Schools	2
Total	184

Average School Building Occupancy Rate

	School Year	
	1983-84	1984-85
Elementary	65.1%	65.6%
Junior High	71.2%	70.6%
Senior High	105.0%	98.3%

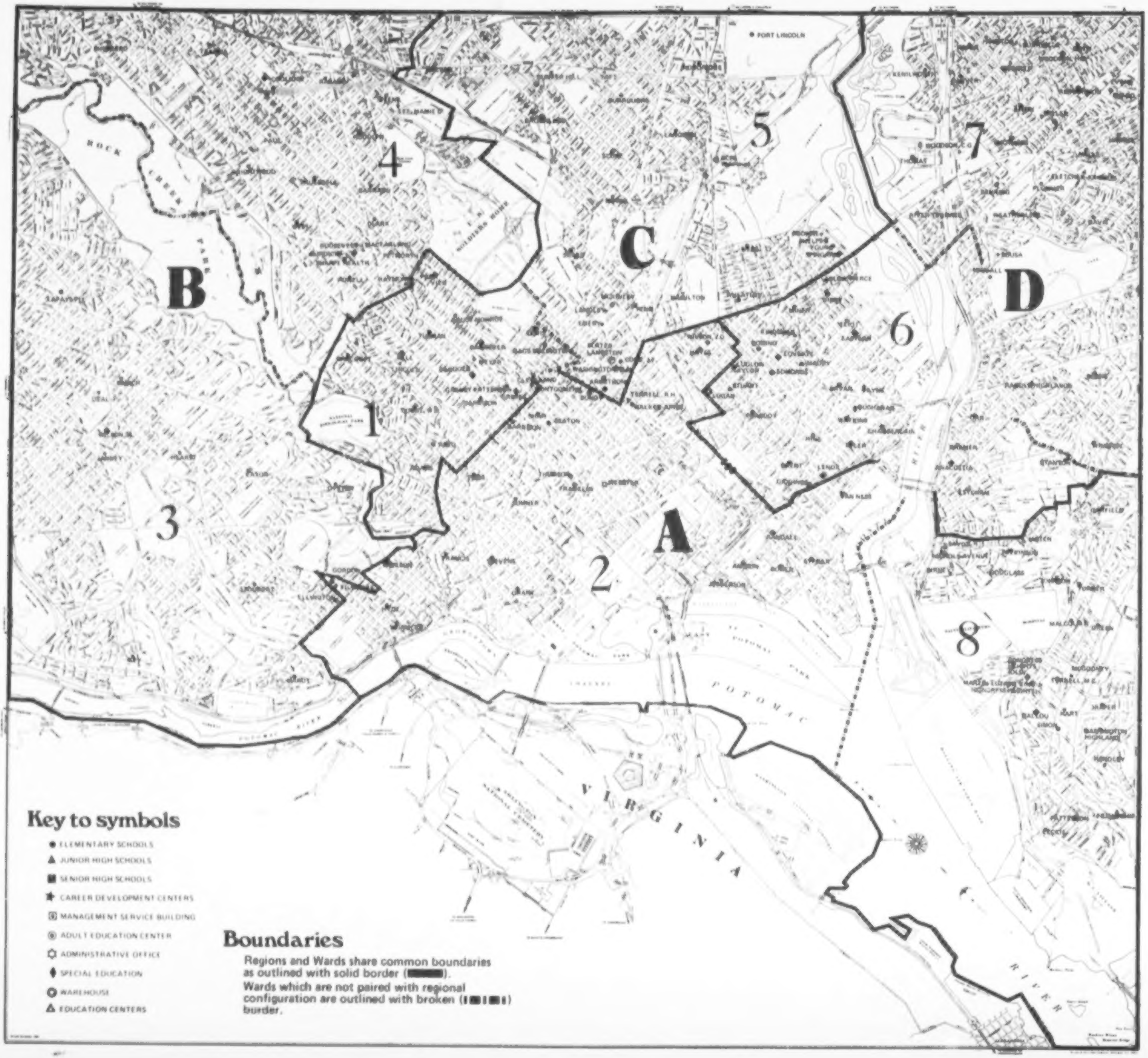
Special Education Public School Enrollment

	School Year	
	1983-84	1984-85
Regular Classroom	1,692	1,648
Special Education Schools	1,069	1,065
Subtotal	**2,761**	**2,713**
Tuition Vouchers	514	421
Total	**3,275**	**3,134**

* There are also special programs in public schools such as STAY, Street Academy, 13 community schools, 3 adult education centers, 4 adult career centers, an external high school program, and a skills center.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Public Schools, 1985


FORT LINCOLN
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POTOMAC
POTOMAC RIVER
VIRGINIA
RIVER

Key to symbols

- ● ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
- ▲ JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
- ■ SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
- ★ CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTERS
- ▣ MANAGEMENT SERVICE BUILDING
- ◉ ADULT EDUCATION CENTER
- ✪ ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
- ◆ SPECIAL EDUCATION
- ○ WAREHOUSE
- △ EDUCATION CENTERS

Boundaries

Regions and Wards share common boundaries as outlined with solid border (▬▬).

Wards which are not paired with regional configuration are outlined with broken (▮▬▮▬▮) border.

Public Elementary And Secondary Education

The District of Columbia public school system is governed by an elected Board of Education. The Board is comprised of three at-large representatives and one representative from each of the eight wards and a student member. The President of the Board is elected by the board members. The board members select the Superintendent. The fiscal year 1985 budget for public schools is $340.7 million in appropriated funds and a total of $400.3 when all other funds are added. In fiscal year 1985, the school transit subsidy is budgeted at $4 million, and the Teachers Retirement Fund is budgeted for $75 million. A majority of school children ride the public transit system, while special education students ride school system buses.

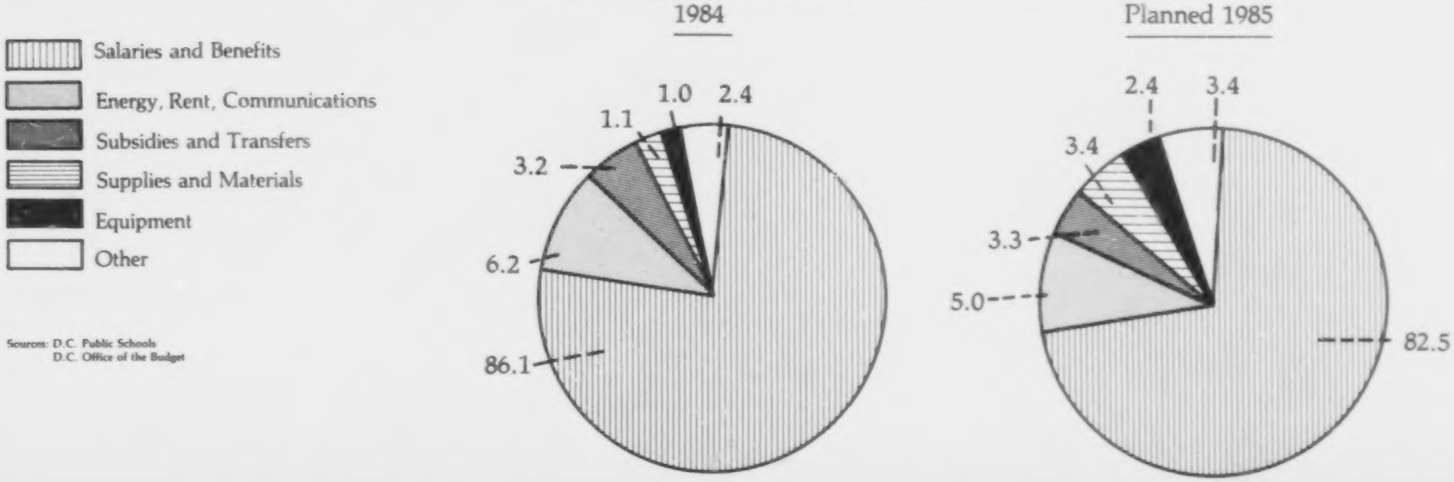
Sources Of Funds

(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Operating Budget					
District Appropriations	$279.5	$272.3	$306.5	$326.4	$340.7
Federal Funds	41.8	41.0	42.4	45.5	48.0
Total*	$321.3	$313.3	$348.9	$371.9	$388.7
Captial Improvements Funds	$ 1.2	$ 14.5	$ 8.0	$ 19.8	$ 11.6
Grand Total*	$322.5	$327.8	$356.9	$391.7	$400.3

*Excludes other sources of funds

Percentage Distribution Of Expenditures



Sources: D.C. Public Schools
D.C. Office of the Budget

Students' Promotions And Test Scores

The Student Progress Plan, SPP, is a list of basic skills that students in pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade must learn. Grades 1-6 are now in the program and tests are administered to these students to determine the extent to which the essential skills in reading and mathematics have been achieved. The seventh grade was added to the SPP program in 1985. Grade 8 will be added in the school year 1986. Promotions to the next grade are based on the successful mastery of the SPP skills.

Since the inception of the Student Progress Plan in elementary schools, there has been a steady rise in the test scores of first through sixth graders. For a second year, third and sixth graders' median test scores exceeded national norms. The percent of students who are being promoted to the next grade is also on the rise. In January 1985, some 89 percent of the first through sixth graders was promoted.

Student Progress Plan

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
As of January					
Percent of 1- 6 Graders Promoted	68%	73%	84%	88%	89%
As of June					
Percent of 1- 6 Graders Promoted	84%	81%	92%	93%	NA

Comprehensive Test Of Basic Skills

Reading

	Spring Semester				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984
Grade	District Scores				National Norm
3	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.8
6	5.9	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.8
9	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.8	9.8
11	9.1	9.2	10.1	9.6	11.8

Mathematics

	Spring Semester				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984
Grade	District Scores				National Norm
3	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.8
6	6.4	6.6	7.3	7.1	6.8
9	8.0	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.8
11	8.8	9.0	9.9	9.9	11.7

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Options In Senior High School

District of Columbia high school students have many educational options. The basic academic program of English, math, science and foreign languages is offered in all high schools. To graduate from high school, students must complete 20.5 Carnegie Units, the standard measure of academic credit for secondary education. One unit of study in a particular subject equals two semesters.

Other more rigorous academic programs are available in the School Without Walls, the High School/College Internship Program and the math and science programs at Ballou Senior High School. Banneker is the academic high school, which requires students to earn five more Carnegie units than is normally required to graduate. The Duke Ellington School of the Arts is a high school offering training in music, visual arts, theatre and dance.

In the fall of 1982, five career programs were created to offer students job training, as well as academic preparation. These programs concentrate on business and finance, communications, engineering, health, hotel management and culinary arts. They are operated in conjunction with the Hotel Association of Washington, D.C., D.C. Bankers' Association and businesses such as C & P Telephone Company, IBM and area hospitals.

In 1984, 1,349 students in D.C. Public Schools took the Scholastic Aptitude Tests. The average scores are still lower than the national averages. In 1984, 4,073 students graduated from D.C. Public Schools. A 1984 survey of seniors done by the school system showed that 57 percent of the students planned to pursue further education and training and 4 percent planned to enter military service.

Scholastic Aptitude Test*

Verbal

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
D.C. Public Schools	323	334	334	325
National Average	**424**	**426**	**425**	**426**

Mathematics

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
D.C. Public Schools	359	363	368	361
National Average	**466**	**467**	**468**	**471**

High School Graduates

1980 - 1981	4,848
1981 - 1982	4,521
1982 - 1983	4,909
1983 - 1984	4,073

* Scores shown are yearly averages.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

A Comparison Of District Public School Enrollment And Per Pupil Expenditure With Selected Public School Systems In The Washington Metropolitan Area

During the last five school years, most public school districts in the Washington metropolitan area experienced declines in enrollment and increases in per pupil expenditures. With birth rates being relatively constant in the metropolitan area, it is likely that enrollments will continue to decline in those school districts in and close to the urban center, but at a much slower rate. In the outlying suburbs, Fairfax County, for example, some slight increase in enrollment is evident in 1984-1985. Costs are likely to continue to rise because of normal inflation, pressure to increase teachers' salaries, greater emphasis on special education and increases in tutorial assistance programs.

	School Year	Enrollment	Annual Percent Change	Per Pupil Expenditure	Annual Percent Change
District of Columbia	1980-1981	97,517	--	$2,689	--
	1981-1982	93,959	−3.7%	$2,857	+ 6.3%
	1982-1983	88,175	−6.2	$3,656	+28.0
	1983-1984	85,828	−2.7	$3,726	+ 1.9
	1984-1985	84,653	−1.4	$4,212	+13.0
Fairfax County, Va.	1980-1981	127,207	--	$2,696	--
	1981-1982	124,315	−2.3	$2,801	+ 3.9
	1982-1983	121,862	−2.0	$3,236	+15.5
	1983-1984	122,003	+1.8	$3,044	− 5.9
	1984-1985	123,175	+1.0	$3,476	+14.2
Arlington County, Va.	1980-1981	15,146	--	$3,273	--
	1981-1982	14,388	−5.0	$3,784	+15.6
	1982-1983	14,622	+1.6	$3,805	+ 0.6
	1983-1984	14,525	−0.7	$4,184	+10.0
	1984-1985	14,684	+1.1	$4,346	+ 3.9

A Comparison Of District Public School Enrollment And Per Pupil Expenditure With Selected Public School Systems In The Washington Metropolitan Area, continued

	School Year	Enrollment	Annual Percent Change	Per Pupil Expenditure	Annual Percent Change
Alexandria, Va.	1980-1981	10,838	--	$3,714	--
	1981-1982	10,459	−3.5	$4,222	+13.7
	1982-1983	10,384	−0.7	$4,298	+ 1.8
	1983-1984	10,320	−0.6	$4,519	+ 5.1
	1984-1985	10,549	+2.2	$4,794	+ 6.1
Falls Church, Va.	1980-1981	1,100	--	$3,957	--
	1981-1982	1,039	−5.6	$4,523	+14.3
	1982-1983	1,013	−2.5	$4,761	+ 5.3
	1983-1984	1,035	+2.2	$5,020	+ 5.4
	1984-1985	1,061	+2.5	$5,350	+ 6.6
Prince George's, Md.	1980-1981	119,027	--	$2,355	--
	1981-1982	113,578	−4.6	$2,432	+ 3.3
	1982-1983	111,805	−1.6	$2,548	+ 4.8
	1983-1984	108,196	−3.2	$2,603	+ 2.2
	1984-1985	105,830	−2.2	$3,049	+17.1
Montgomery County, Md.	1980-1981	96,126	--	$2,875	--
	1981-1982	94,458	−1.7	$3,167	+10.2
	1982-1983	91,672	−3.0	$3,486	+ 8.6
	1983-1984	90,190	−1.6	$3,753	+ 7.7
	1984-1985	90,861	+0.7	$3,996	+ 6.5

Note: The enrollment figures do not include pre-school, pre-kindergarten and tuition grants to students. The per pupil expenditure excludes spending for these student categories.

Source: Metropolitan Area Boards of Education, *Basic Information Guide*

University of The District of Columbia

The University of the District of Columbia, UDC, has five academic colleges which offer 131 degrees: 43 associate of arts, 70 baccalaureates, and 18 masters programs. There are also 6 certificate programs. The mortuary science program is the only college level course on the East coast. The University responds to the training needs of various government agencies by offering a number of certificate programs. In addition, a range of community services is sponsored by the UDC Cooperative Extension Service.

The University is the public land grant institution for the District of Columbia. It is the only exclusively urban land grant institution of higher education in the nation. Eleven members of the Board of Trustees are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council of the District of Columbia. Three members are selected by alumni and one member is elected by the UDC student body. The fiscal year 1985 budget for the University is $63.6 million in appropriated funds and $79.2 million when all other funds, including tuition, are added.

In its *Master Plan*, the University established a student faculty ratio of 15:1. In academic year 1984-1985, with a full-time equivalent student enrollment of 7,825 students and 558 full-time teaching faculty members, a student faculty ratio of 13.9:1 had been achieved. Of the full-time teaching staff, 42.3 percent have earned a doctorate, 51.3 percent have earned a masters degree, and 5.2 percent have a bachelors degree. The average salary for a full-time professor is $31,963. There are 1,522 full-time support, clerical, administrative, building maintenance and operations employees which bring the total complement to over 2,000 employees in 1985.

UDC was created in 1976 through the merger of D.C. Teachers College, Washington Technical Institute, WTI, and Federal City College, FCC. WTI and FCC were eight years old at the time of the merger, having opened their doors in 1968. This year, the University has been surveyed for accreditation by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools.

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Profile Of Students At The University Of The District Of Columbia

In the fall of 1984, UDC enrollment was 12,832 students. Eighty percent of the student population was Black, 85 percent was District residents and 55 percent was women. Sixty-five percent was enrolled in the University's undergraduate degree programs on a part-time basis with an average workload of 6 credit hours per semester. The international student population enrolled in the University continues to increase each year. There were 968 students with foreign visas in the fall semester 1984, with nearly 34 percent coming from Nigeria. The average age of all students was 27 years.

The University has an open admissions policy for freshman undergraduate students only. This ensures that all District residents, who graduate from high school or earn the GED, have the opportunity to seek higher education. In the 1984-1985 academic year, undergraduate tuition is $462 per year for residents and $2,100 for nonresidents. Graduate tuition for residents is $1,090 per year. Approximately 5 percent of the University's students receive student loans, 20 percent are involved in workstudy and 75 percent of them receive some type of a student grant, which averages $750.

Enrollment

	Fall			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Headcount	14,107	13,576	12,832	14,172
Full-Time Equivalent	8,593	8,593	7,825	8,886

Student Status

	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Full-Time	4,912	4,809	4,491	4,960
Part-Time	9,195	8,767	8,341	9,212

Residency

	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
District of Columbia	85%	84%	85%	85%
Nonresident	15%	16%	15%	15%

Class Standing

	Fall		
	1982	1983	1984
Freshman	8,074	7,605	6,862
Sophomore	2,029	2,207	2,363
Junior	1,264	1,295	1,337
Senior	1,033	1,156	1,196
Graduate	788	786	660
Special and Other	919	527	414
Total	**14,107**	**13,576**	**12,832**

Degrees Awarded

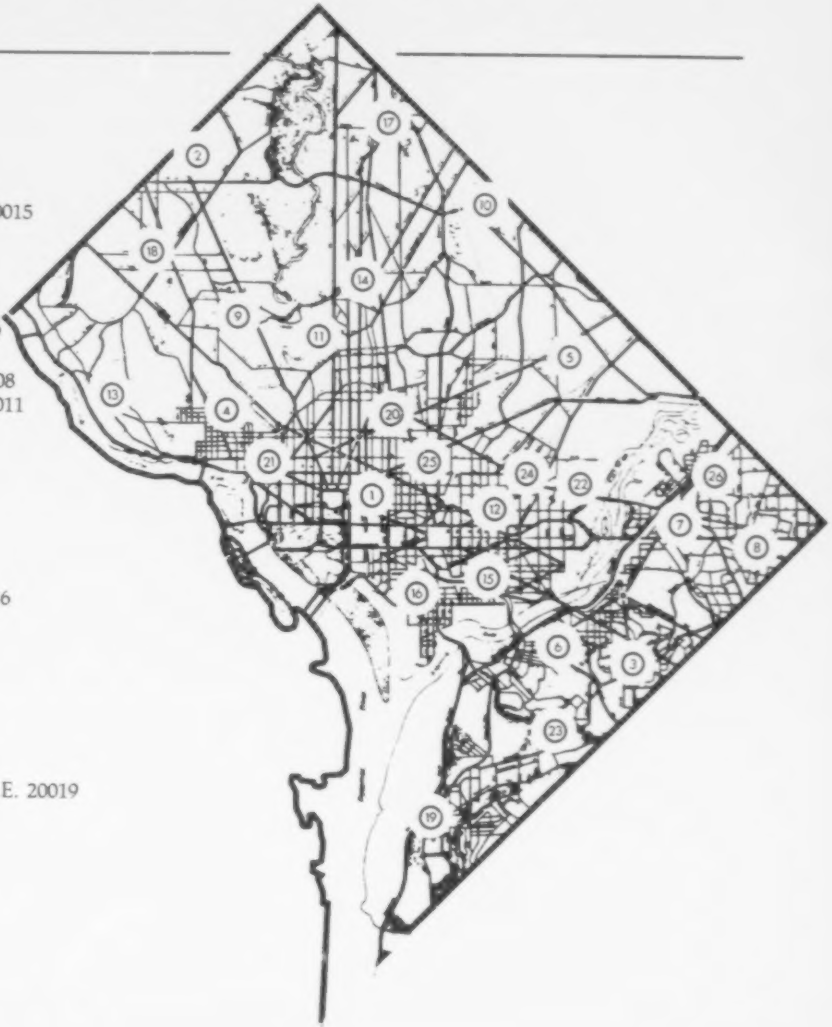
	May		
	1983	1984	1985
AA or less	284	221	257
Baccalaureate	574	549	517
Masters	175	156	145
Total	**1,033**	**926**	**919**

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Public Library System

The District's public libraries, located in every ward, offered a total of 1,081 hours of service a week during the 1985 spring schedule. The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library downtown is open 69 hours a week including four weekday evenings and four hours on Sunday afternoons; the four regional branch libraries are open 48 hours a week including two evenings; the 16 local branches are open 40 hours a week including two evenings; and the four community libraries and the kiosk library are open 36 hours a week.

1. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library (Downtown Main Library)	901 G Street, N.W., 20001
2. Chevy Chase Regional Branch Library	Connecticut Ave. nr. McKinley St., N.W., 20015
3. Ft. Davis Regional Branch Library	Alabama Ave. & 37th St., S.E., 20020
4. Georgetown Regional Branch Library	Wisconsin Ave. & R St., N.W., 20007
5. Woodridge Regional Branch Library	Rhode Island & 18th St., N.E., 20018
6. Anacostia Branch Library	Good Hope Rd. & 18th St., S.E., 20020
7. Benning Branch Library	Benning Rd. nr. Minnesota Ave., N.E., 20019
8. Capitol View	Central Ave. & 50th St., S.E., 20019
9. Cleveland Park	Connecticut Ave. & Macomb St., N.W., 20008
10. Lamond-Riggs Branch Library	South Dakota Ave. & Kennedy St., N.E., 20011
11. Mt. Pleasant Branch Library	16th & Lamont Sts., N.W., 20010
12. Northeast Branch Library	Maryland Ave. & 7th St., N.E., 20002
13. Palisades Branch Library	49th & V Sts., N.W., 20007
14. Petworth Branch Library	Georgia Ave. & Upshur St., N.W., 20011
15. Southeast Branch Library	7th & D Sts., S.E., 20003
16. Southwest Branch Library	Wesley Place & K St., S.W., 20024
17. Takoma Park Branch Library	5th & Cedar Sts., N.W., 20012
18. Tenley-Friendship Branch Library	Wisconsin Ave. & Albemarle St., N.W., 20016
19. Washington Highlands Branch Library	Atlantic St. & S. Capitol Ter., S.W., 20032
20. Watha T. Daniel Branch Library	8th St. & Rhode Island Ave., N.W., 20001
21. West End Branch Library	24th & L Sts., N.W. 20037
22. Langston Community Library	26th St. & Benning Road., N.E., 20002
23. Parklands-Turner Community Library	Alabama Ave. & Stanton Rd., S.E., 20020
24. R.L. Christian Community Library	13th & H Sts., N.E., 20020
25. Sursum Corda Community Library	1112 First Terrace, N.W., 20001
26. Deanwood Kiosk	N.H. Burroughs Ave. nr. Minnesota Ave., N.E. 20019



Source: D.C. Public Library

Public Library

The Public Library operates the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library. MLK, the downtown main library, 4 regional branches, 16 local branches, 4 community libraries and 1 kiosk. Libraries provide a place to study, read and do research. They offer reference materials, books, periodicals and other media, such as film and recordings free to all users. In 1984, the Library began renting video cassettes for a fee. During the 1984-1985 spring schedule there are 69 weekly hours of service for MLK, seven days a week. The regional branches are each open 48 hours, six days a week, the local branches 40 hours, the community libraries and kiosk 36 hours, and are open five days a week.

Library use, as measured by circulation, has been on the increase in both the adult and juvenile divisions of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library and branch facilities. In recent years, the Library has placed special emphasis on attracting new users, particularly the handicapped, Spanish-speaking persons and pre-schoolers. The fiscal year 1985 Library budget is $13.9 million from District appropriated funds.

Public Library Use

(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Books Circulated					
MLK Adult	326	326	373	398	416
MLK Children	30	34	35	38	40
Branches Adult	805	806	833	716	725
Branches Children	367	322	384	430	435
Blind and Physically Handicapped (included in above MLK and branch count)	123	132	133	143	145
Head Count (Persons entering libraries)	1,623	1,642	1,777	1,858	1,876
Occupancy (Hourly count)	1,273	1,263	1,318	1,370	1,379
Telephone Inquiries	489	486	553	545	545
Active Registered Borrowers	NA	NA	250	261	267

Public Library Collection

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Books (in thousands)	1,334	1,347	1,360	1,355	1,375
Books Purchased (in thousands)	80	82	85	95	110
Newspaper Subscriptions	193	165	172	177	180
Magazine Subscriptions	5,203	2,993	3,016	3,037	3,050
Book Fund as a Percent of Operating Budget	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	6.7%	8.6%
Per Capita Book Expenditures					
District of Columbia	$1.14	$1.15	$1.26	$1.32	$1.92
Average — Washington suburbs	$1.86	$2.16	$2.37	$2.55	NA
Average — U.S. cities Population 550,000-750,000	$1.64	$1.75	$2.12	NA	NA

Source: D.C. Public Library

Recreation

Recreation is an important part of our lives. The D.C. Department of Recreation offers a wide range of programs which respond to the citizens' recreation preferences. These programs range from traditional recreation services such as the aquatics program, tennis and basketball to innovative programs such as the Annual Senior Citizens' Picnic, Special Olympics for the handicapped and Roving Leaders for troubled youth.

For pre-schoolers, the Department of Recreation operates day care centers; for children and young adults, the Department supervises playgrounds, sponsors day camps and offers before and after school activities. A total of 410 children were enrolled in child day care centers and another 347 children were enrolled in the before and after school care centers in 1984. In 1984, the seven day camps for the handicapped served 1,197 campers and the overnight camp served 1,044. There are also therapeutic programs for the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped. For senior citizens, 13 recreation centers offer arts, crafts, exercise and cultural programs.

In each of the last five years, the Department of Recreation has been a finalist in the Gold Medal Award Program, sponsored by the Sports Foundation, Inc. This award recognizes excellence in the programming and administration of recreation services. The fiscal year 1985 appropriated budget for the Recreation Department is $23.1 million. In addition to operating expenses, the District has embarked on major capital improvement projects at recreation facilities. In fiscal year 1984, $5 million was spent on the renovation of parks and facilities and a new center for therapeutic recreation was built. Over $5.5 million of capital projects are now underway at eighteen additional sites. The largest of these involves the development of the Department's summer camp in Southern Maryland and the installation of recreation facilities at Oxon Run Park.

Recreation Services, 1985

Year Round Recreation Centers	108
Seasonal Centers	11
Adult Recreation Centers	2
Senior Citizens Centers	13
Handicapped Centers	6
Tennis Courts	162
Day Care Centers	19
Before/After School Centers	13
Cooperative Play Centers	25
Youth Garden Demonstrations	3
Day Camps	11
Day Camps for Handicapped	6
Overnight Camp	1

Aquatics, 1985

Swimming Pools		
Indoor		11
Recreation Buildings	2	
School Buildings	9	
Outdoor		34
Total		45

Park And Water Acreage, 1985

Park Areas		8,559
District Operated	1,337	
National Park Service	7,222	
Water Area in the District		3,500

Source: D.C. Department of Recreation

Department Of Recreation Annual Events

The D.C. Department of Recreation sponsors a number of annual events to serve its citizens and improve community spirit. The D.C. Marathon is held each spring with over 1,500 participants; the certified 26.2 mile course winds through each of the District's eight wards. The Riverfest celebrates the cooperative effort within the region to restore the Potomac River. It features music and water sports, and concludes with a fireworks display. Attendance at the Riverfest in 1985 was estimated at 100,000 persons.

The Aquacade features water ballet, divers and other swimming events and is open to the general public. There are baseball and basketball championship games for the organized teams in the youth and adult leagues throughout the District.

For senior citizens there are a number of annual events. The 1984 Senior Citizens' Bunny Hop involved over 525 seniors in an evening of dancing and entertainment. The Senior Citizens' Olympics began in 1984 with over 500 seniors participating and was so successful that it will be conducted annually. There is also an annual Senior Citizens' Picnic with 3,000 seniors participating.

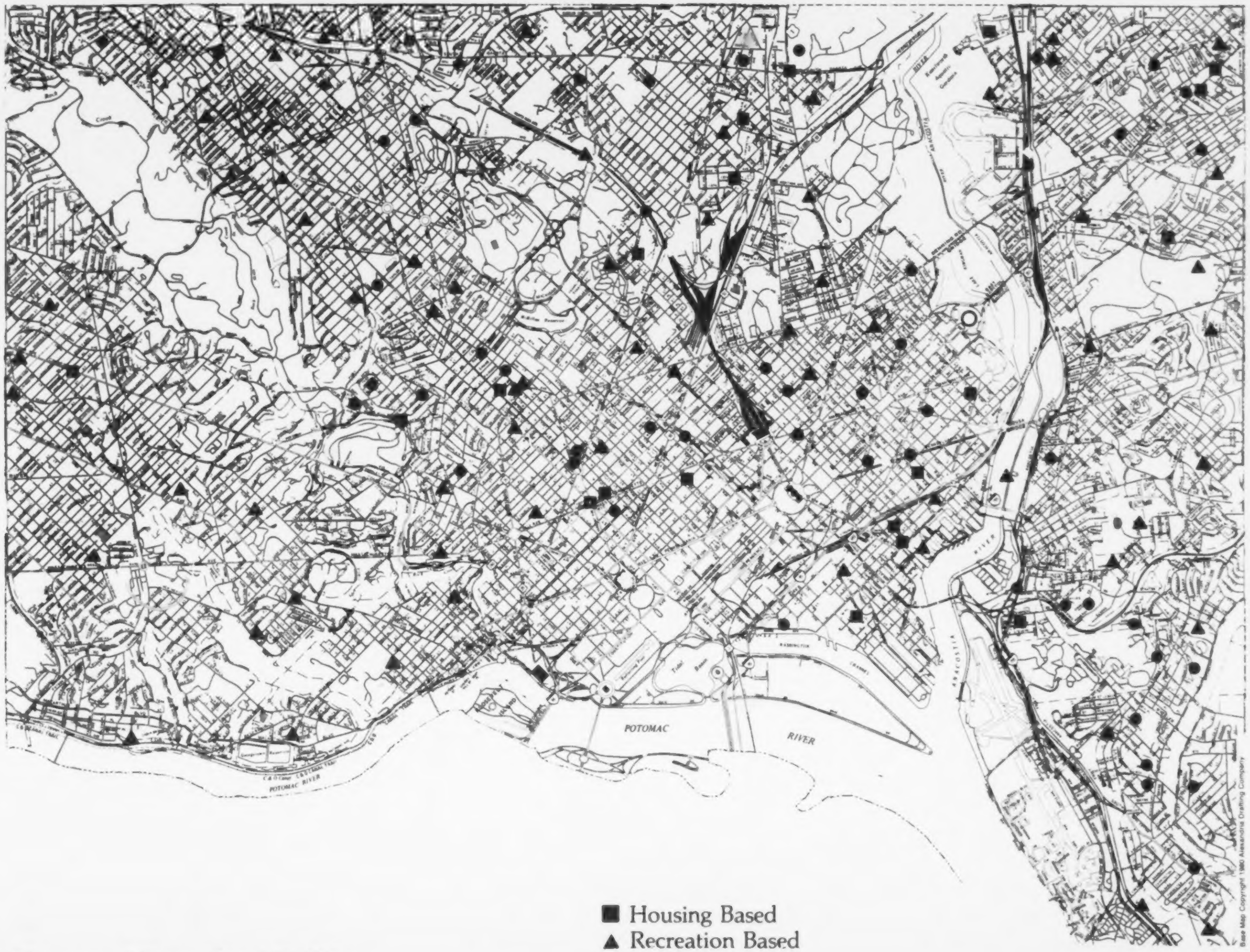
D C MARATHON
START

The D.C. Marathon Sponsored by the D.C. Department of Recreation

Source: D.C. Department of Recreation

Recreation Activities By Ward

Recreation programs are geographically dispersed throughout the District of Columbia and are based in public schools, public housing projects and community recreation centers. Recreation services are offered free to all citizens at the present time.



Base Map Copyright 1980 Alexandria Drafting Company

■ Housing Based
▲ Recreation Based
● School Based

Public Works

Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

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Transportation

Streets and other public rights of way represent more than 25 percent of the District's land area. The role of government is to provide a balanced transportation system which meets the needs of all its users and to design, construct, maintain and repair the District's streets, alleys, bridges and sidewalks.

Commercial activity and the quality of residential life depend on the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians and vehicles throughout the District. An immediate priority is the renovation of the District's traffic signal control system, which includes 1,275 signalized intersections. Over the next five years, electronic controls will replace the current mechanized devices and a computerized communications network will facilitate signal monitoring and improve traffic flow.

Some 304,426 motor vehicles and some 9,100 taxis were registered in the District as of October 1, 1984. A total of 36.6 miles of District-maintained bicycle paths is now in place; over 60 additional miles are proposed to be added by 1989. Road rehabilitation is another transportation priority. Each year, since 1981, approximately 31 miles of District streets have been rehabilitated in order to repair damage caused by weather and heavy use. Current rehabilitation activities include reconstruction of portions of South Capitol Street, New York Avenue, Minnesota Avenue, Montana Avenue and Harewood Road, and the Key Bridge.

Public safety on the streets and roadways is of paramount importance. The Metropolitan Police Department made a record number of drunk driving arrests, 5,645, in 1984. Even with increased surveillance, the number of fatalities was at unacceptably high levels. Nearly 40 percent of these fatalities was alcohol related.

Transportation Infrastructure, FY 1985

	Total District
Miles of streets	1,102
Miles of sidewalks	1,647
Miles of alleys	452
Bridges	283
Street lights	66,600
Signalized intersections	1,275

Miles of Road Resurfaced

Fiscal Year					
1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985	1981-1984 Av. Annual
27.1	30.3	31.4	39.0	30.0	31.5

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Traffic Accidents And Fatalities

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Accidents	23,746	23,737	24,737	*
Fatalities	51	36	72	65
Alcohol Related Fatalities	16	14	37	25
Drunk Driving Arrests	3,344	3,826	5,464	5,645

* January through March 1984, 6,170

Source: D.C. Metropolitan Police Department

Traffic Regulations And Parking Enforcement

The District recognizes that a balanced transportation system serves not only automobile and transit users, but also serves pedestrians and bicyclists. The success of any system depends on proper regulations, timely enforcement and safety in public space for all travelers. In order to protect pedestrian safety, motorists' rights and enhance the visual environment in the downtown area, the District has established an aggressive parking enforcement program.

The parking enforcement program is designed to keep traffic circulating, so that shoppers, visitors and people conducting business may find a place to park. The District of Columbia's 12,000 blocks contain a total of 260,000 parking spaces. At the end of fiscal year 1984 in residential neighborhoods, some 2,224 blocks have residential permit parking controls which restrict weekday parking by commuters; in nonresidential areas, there are over 13,000 metered parking spaces.

Regular enforcement of laws against illegal parking in spaces designed for entrances, business use, or rush hour traffic movement has made it somewhat easier for motorists and pedestrians to move around in what has increasingly become a "busy" city. Enforcement of time limits at parking meters by 42 parking control aides on the street daily has substantially increased the availability of short-term parking spaces. These strict regulations and their enforcement have also added to the revenues available to the District for enforcement and other programs. Adjudication of all non-moving violations is under the Department of Public Works. The total revenue generated by the Department's parking enforcement activities, including metering, ticketing, towing and booting, was $22.4 million in 1984, of which $8.2 million was from meters.

Parking Meters And Revenues

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Parking Meters	11,485	11,752	13,031	13,000	14,000
Revenue Collections (in millions)	$6.3	$6.7	$7.7	$8.2	$8.2
Per Meter per Year	$553	$570	$591	$630	$585

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

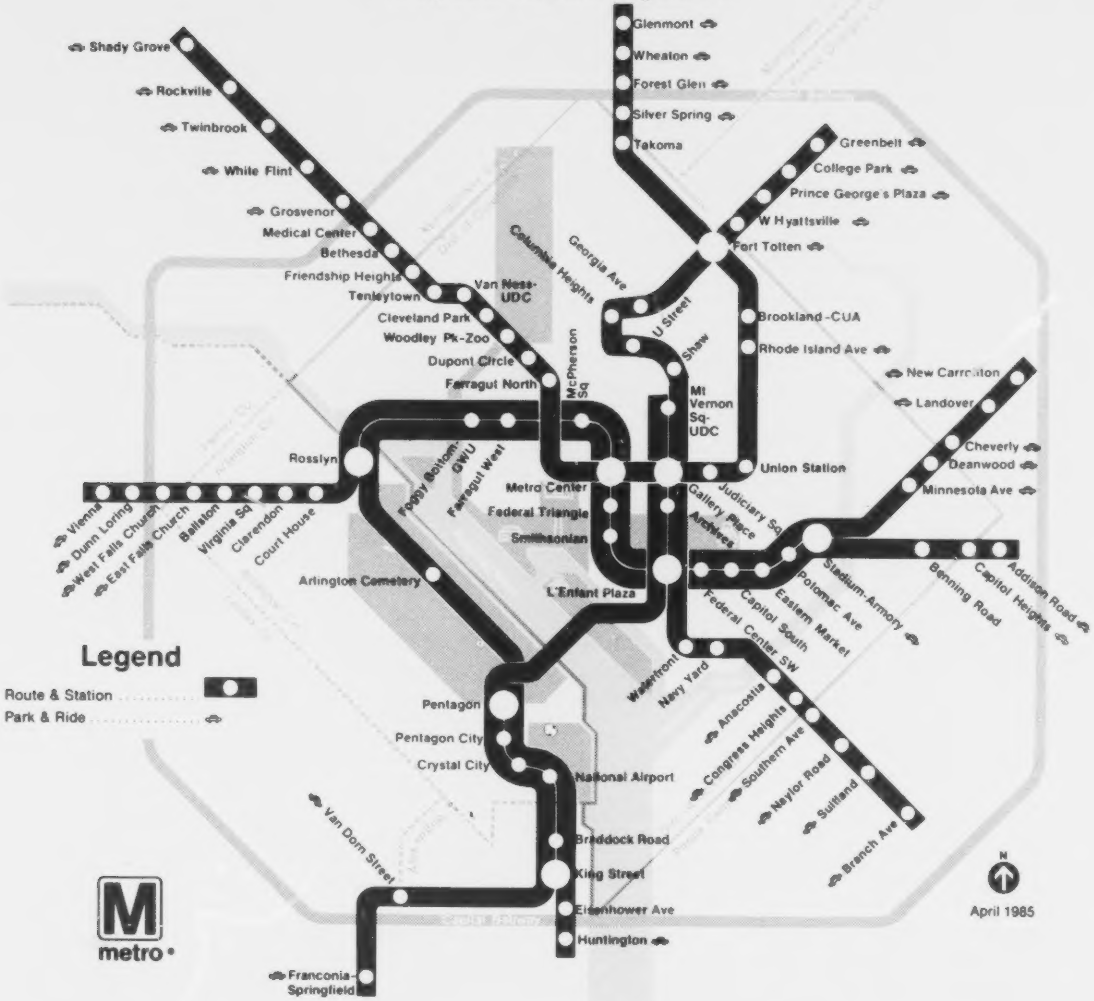
Metrorail And Metrobus

The Metrorail and Metrobus systems are operated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, WMATA, which is headquartered in the District of Columbia. The authority operates pursuant to a Compact which was authorized by an act of Congress and legislation passed by the District, Maryland and Virginia. In 1967 WMATA began to plan a rapid rail system for the Washington metropolitan area. WMATA had its first groundbreaking ceremony for the rail project in 1969 at the Judiciary Square Station. Since then, various route modifications have raised the official system mileage to 103 miles. The Authority acquired the privately-owned bus systems in the District, Maryland and Virginia counties in 1973.

The District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia are the three signatories of the Compact. WMATA is governed by a 12-member Board of Directors consisting of elected officials or their appointees. The Board has two voting members and two alternates from each signatory jurisdiction. The voting jurisdictions in the system are: the District of Columbia; Prince George's County and Montgomery County, Maryland; Arlington County and Fairfax County, Virginia. The cities of Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church, Virginia are also participants in the system. The Alexandria representative sits on the Board as an alternate member. The WMATA Board chooses a general manager of the system.

WMATA's capital construction program is funded with 80 percent federal funds matched by 20 percent local funds. Operating funds for bus and rail come from the farebox, non-operating revenues, local operating assistance and federal operating assistance. Cost recovery from the farebox for fiscal year 1984 was 44.4 percent and 48.6 percent using all revenue, necessitating 51.4 percent in subsidy. WMATA provides reduced fares for elderly and handicapped riders and the District provides reduced fares for all public and private school students who are in kindergarten though twelfth grade.

Adopted Metro System


Shady Grove
Rockville
Twinbrook
White Flint
Grosvenor
Medical Center
Bethesda
Friendship Heights
Tenleytown
Van Ness-UDC
Cleveland Park
Woodley Pk-Zoo
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
McPherson Sq
Glenmont
Wheaton
Forest Glen
Silver Spring
Takoma
Greenbelt
College Park
Prince George's Plaza
W Hyattsville
Fort Totten
Georgia Ave
Columbia Heights
U Street
Shaw
Mt Vernon Sq-UDC
Brookland-CUA
Rhode Island Ave
New Carrollton
Landover
Cheverly
Deanwood
Minnesota Ave
Union Station
Judiciary Sq
Gallery Place
Archives
Metro Center
Federal Triangle
Smithsonian
L'Enfant Plaza
Rosslyn
Foggy Bottom-GWU
Farragut West
Vienna
Dunn Loring
West Falls Church
East Falls Church
Ballston
Virginia Sq
Clarendon
Court House
Arlington Cemetery
Stadium-Armory
Benning Road
Capitol Heights
Addison Road
Potomac Ave
Eastern Market
Capitol South
Federal Center SW
Waterfront
Navy Yard
Anacostia
Congress Heights
Southern Ave
Naylor Road
Suitland
Branch Ave
Pentagon
Pentagon City
Crystal City
National Airport
Braddock Road
King Street
Eisenhower Ave
Huntington
Van Dorn Street
Franconia-Springfield
Legend
Route & Station
Park & Ride
metro
N
April 1985

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Metrorail And Metrobus Operating Statistics

Metrorail

WMATA Fiscal Year*	In Operation				System Operating Cost		System Average Passenger Fare	System Rail Cost Recovery
	Miles		Stations					
	D.C.	System Incl. D.C.	D.C.	System Incl. D.C.	Per Car Mile	Per Passenger		
1981	21.6	37.0	25	41	$5.02	$1.19	$ .70	60.8%
1982	23.7	39.2	28	44	6.19	1.38	.76	58.6
1983	26.3	42.4	31	47	6.94	1.49	.80	57.9
1984	26.3	46.7	31	51	7.70	1.57	.87	61.3
1985 Planned	27.9	60.5	33	60	6.53	1.71	1.00	63.4
Total Planned	38.2	103.0	43	87	-	-	-	-

Metrobus

WMATA Fiscal Year*	Active Bus Fleet	Scheduled Bus Miles		System Operating Cost		System Average Passenger Fare**	System Bus Cost Recovery
		Miles in 000s					
		D.C.	System Incl. D.C.	Scheduled Mile	Per Passenger		
1981	1,543	22,507	53,942	$3.19	$1.24	$.52	46.7%
1982	1,521	21,660	52,633	3.71	1.44	.54	43.4
1983	1,470	21,665	52,472	3.98	1.60	.57	40.0
1984	1,425	20,925	50,050	4.38	1.66	.61	40.6
1985 Planned	1,412	20,650	48,870	4.64	1.78	.63	38.5

* WMATA fiscal year is July to June.

** Reflects the effect of free transfers to Metrobus from Metrorail and reduced fares for students and senior citizens.

Note: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority has revised the 1981-1983 statistics.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

WMATA Revenue And Expense

When mass transportation riders' fares in 1984 are combined with other revenue sources such as advertising and bus charter, total revenues covered about 48.6 percent of the cost of transit service through the farebox. Consequently, federal and local jurisdictions provide more than half of the cost of the operations of the Metrorail and Metrobus system through subsidization. Based on an allocation formula which includes the number of stations, amount of ridership and population of a jurisdiction, the District pays 43 percent of the rail subsidy and 47 percent of the bus subsidy. The bus subsidy is computed by jurisdiction and not system wide. The District's total payment to WMATA in 1985 is estimated to be $105 million including bus, rail and student subsidies, federal assistance and debt service for $1 billion in federally guaranteed bonds sold to start construction on the Metrorail system. It does not include debt service for District capital construction matching funds nor does it include the $2.4 billion Interstate Highway monies which the District has signed over to WMATA over the years. The sum of bus and rail operating assistance less federal assistance, divided by the population reveals that the net per capita cost for the District in fiscal year 1985 will be $139.89.

WMATA's Operating Costs And Subsidy
(In Millions)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Amended 1985
Operating Budget					
Bus	$174.8	$195.9	$208.5	$219.2	$228.6
Rail	90.3	107.6	120.7	137.4	168.9
Construction Management	.4	.5	.8	1.1	.8
Total	$265.5	$304.0	$330.0	$357.7	$398.3
Total Revenues					
Bus	$ 81.6	$ 85.0	$ 83.4	$ 89.0	$ 92.1
Rail	54.9	63.2	69.9	84.3	110.0
Total	$136.5	$148.2	$153.3	$173.3	$202.1
Total Subsidy					
Bus	$ 93.2	$110.9	$125.1	$130.2	$136.5
Rail	35.4	44.4	50.8	53.1	58.9
Construction Management	.4	.5	.8	1.1	.8
Total	$129.0	$155.8	$176.7	$184.4	$196.2

Mass Transportation
Cost Recovery And Net Operating Subsidy

		Subsidy Per Capita	
Fiscal Year*	Cost Recovery	D.C.	System Incl. D.C.
1981	51.5%	$ 76.22	$ 37.12
1982	48.8	98.36	47.84
1983	45.7	121.82	58.40
1984	48.6	131.65	69.50
1985 Planned	49.3	139.89	74.91

Population constant, 1980 Census

Note: WMATA has revised all the 1982-1983 statistics. * WMATA's fiscal year is July to June

Source: *Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority*

Average Weekday Ridership Metrorail and Metrobus Combined

Public transit is an important component of the District and regional transportation picture. Of the planned 103-mile Metrorail system, over 60 miles are now in operation. The expansion of the rail system has contributed to an increase in transit use over the last ten years. In 1984, ridership of both bus and rail service exceeded the 1983 level by 14 percent. The average weekday Metrorail ridership in fiscal year 1984 was 7.9 percent above the previous year's level, whereas bus ridership decreased slightly. This reflects WMATA policy of saving on transit cost by reducing bus mileage as additional rail service becomes available. Total ridership of the bus system in fiscal year 1984 was 131.6 million persons and on the rail system was 87.8 million persons.

Average Weekday Metrobus And Metrorail Ridership*

	Fiscal Year**			
	1982	1983	1984	Estimated 1985
Metrobus	450,960	435,123	434,984	433,000
Metrorail	288,869	293,690	317,006	360,000
Total Bus/Rail Ridership* **	542,759	538,664	613,458	657,000

---

* School riders have been excluded.

** WMATA fiscal year is July to June.

*** The combined ridership is derived through information collected during the annual spring Metrorail Passenger Survey. In 1983, 43.7% of the rail riders used Metrobus. This percentage was carried forward to 1984, as no passenger survey was conducted.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Water Distribution System

The Potomac River is the source of the District's water supply. Water is processed at the Washington Aqueduct which is operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and is purchased through a contract with the District government. The District's water purification and supply system has a capacity of 264 million gallons per day. The supply is thought to be sufficient to meet the needs of the District into the 21st century.

In 1984, 166.8 million gallons of water were distributed per day to the District. This water was delivered to residential and commercial customers by the District of Columbia Department of Public Works utilizing the three pumping stations, at Bryant Street, Reno Road and in Anacostia, and 1,286 miles of watermains.

The effectiveness of the water supply system is seriously impaired by the age of the pipes, portions of which were built in the 19th century, the quality of the initial installation of the system and the quality of the materials originally used. Water seeps through leaks and faulty valves and reduces the efficiency of the system. The condition of the pipes can now be detected with new technology, which challenges the government to keep abreast of the repairs and maintenance in the system.

Replacement of a crosstown watermain will be completed in 1985. The watermain will cost an estimated $39 million and construction has taken 8 years to complete. A total of $18 million of capital funds will be spent on the water supply system in fiscal year 1985 and future expenditures will be substantial for rehabilitating the water supply system and operating a routine preventive maintenance program.

An investment has already been made in the replacement of water meters to accurately measure the water pumped to individual users. This program began in 1981 and will be ongoing; it is designed to ensure that residential meters are used no more than ten years and commercial meters no more than three years.

Active Water Customers

	Fiscal Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Water Customers				
Residential	94,985	98,877	97,430	96,978
Commercial	11,064	13,000	13,980	14,435
Government	2,035	2,054	1,787	708
Miscellaneous	2,565	242	421	1,098
Total	**110,649**	**114,173**	**113,618**	**115,219**

Water Meters

	Fiscal Year				Total
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1981-84
Water Meters Installed/Replaced					
Residential	12,456	10,966	14,080	14,888	52,390
Commercial	2,045	8,463	2,716	831	14,055
Government	33	397	695	0	1,125
Total	**14,534**	**19,826**	**17,491**	**15,719**	**67,570**

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Water And Sewer Services

In the last four years, major improvements in water billings and collections have been made. Water billing is computerized; utility managers supervise these operations; a customer service office handles walk-in complaints and questions; and phone banks process calls in a timely manner. At this time the majority of water bills are based on actual meter readings and the accuracy of the billings has steadily improved over the last five years. Consumer satisfaction is high and service is consistent and reliable.

Customer charges for water and sewer services are lower in the District than those of the surrounding jurisdictions. Over the past several years, water and sewer costs have been significantly subsidized by the District's General Fund. As part of a plan to make the water and sewer service enterprise more self-sufficient, legislation was approved during the fiscal year 1984 budget cycle to increase the water and sewer rates during each of the next five years. Controlling further cost increases will be difficult in light of the age and deterioration of the system and the capital investment that will be necessary to maintain and increase its capacity.

The cost of providing potable water, treating the wastewater and disposing of the water sewage is accounted for in the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund. In addition to operating expenses, the fund reflects the capital costs amortized over the useful life of the infrastructure improvements. The fund was established in 1981 so that water and sewer services would be treated on a business-like basis. Other jurisdictions have similar accounting structures which enable them to go to the bond market to finance water and sewer construction projects through revenue bonds.

Water and Sewer Service Billings And Collections
($ In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Water and Sewer Accrued Revenue	$46,432	$49,242	$52,300	$67,553	$88,099
Water and Sewer Cash Collections	35,389	48,154	53,125	58,050	85,000
Ratio—Collections to Accrued Revenue	76%	98%	102%	86%	96%

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater travels from homes and commercial establishments through some 21,000 catch basins, 1,800 miles of sewer pipe and 35 pumping stations to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant located in far Southwest Washington. Blue Plains is a regional facility, operated by the District, with a treatment capacity of 309 million gallons a day. It is one of the largest advanced wastewater treatment facilities in the world. With the most advanced technology available, the plant treats wastewater from the District, sections of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, Fairfax County, Loudoun County and the town of Vienna, Virginia. In fiscal year 1985 the District's share of the operating expense of Blue Plains will be $52 million.

Sanitary Flow

Under a memorandum of understanding executed October 7, 1970, and a regional agreement signed in June 1974, the plant capacity of 309 million gallons a day is allocated among the area governments, with the District's share being 135 million gallons a day. With expanding development in the District and throughout the region, there is the need for additional wastewater treatment capacity. The District is taking the lead with Maryland and Virginia in studying the feasibility of increasing the wastewater capacity to 370 million gallons a day at Blue Plains, expanding other existing area plants or constructing a new plant.

Wastewater Treatment At Blue Plains
(Millions of Gallons per Day)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Total Wastewater Treated	**280.3**	**291.1**	**294.7**	**309.0**	**330.0**
D.C. Sanitary Flow	132.2	132.8	132.7	133.2	133.0
D.C. Storm Flow	22.8	31.1	28.8	48.5	NA

Reducing Flow

The need for additional capacity is related directly to the ability to reduce the flow of storm water into the sewer lines. The District, along with other older eastern cities, has combined storm and sanitary sewer systems. This allows rain water to flow into the wastewater treatment system, instead of directly into the river. It is estimated that the storm flow in the District was 48.5 million gallons a day in 1984. This flow does not count against the District's allocation since rain water should require no treatment. The District is currently pursuing with the federal Environmental Protection Agency the approval of a project to separate the storm sewers from the sanitary sewers. The combined sewer overflow abatement program will reduce the spillover of untreated wastewater into the Potomac River.

Water conservation is another way to reduce flows into the treatment plant. This can be accomplished if consumers fix their leaks and avoid excessive or unnecessary recreational or other water uses. At the same time, the District must ensure that ground water infiltration is reduced and that sewer repair is a constant activity.

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Sludge Disposal

The byproduct of wastewater treatment is sludge. The major jurisdictions contributing flow to Blue Plains are responsible for removing their share of sludge from the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, WSSC, manages sludge for the Maryland jurisdictions, and Fairfax County mangages the Virginia share. The Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, places strict controls on the disposal of sludge to ensure the safety of the public and the environment; however, the disposal of sludge is becoming increasingly difficult because of the increased volume caused by higher levels of wastewater treatment.

The District, with its limited land has no area within its boundaries to dispose of sludge. An agreement was reached last year with Montgomery, Prince George's and Fairfax Counties to take a regional approach to sludge disposal. On September 30, 1984 a five-year regional sludge contract was signed by these jurisdictions. The contract recognizes the District's minority contracting law which requires 35 percent minority business participation.

The principal means of sludge disposal at the present time is through composting and land application. Incineration in combination with mechanical composting is being considered for ultimate, long-term disposal.

Sludge From Wastewater Treatment

Tons per Day

	Fiscal Years				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
District	838	839	945	1,254	1,200
Maryland	587	561	672	702	750
Virginia	90	90	107	44	40
Total	**1,515**	**1,490**	**1,724**	**2,000**	**1,990**

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Solid Waste Collection And Disposal

The District's Department of Public Works collects solid waste from all single family residences and multifamily residences with fewer than four units. By law, collection from apartment buildings, businesses and other institutions is handled by private firms. In 1980, the supercan, a 90-gallon plastic trash container, was put into service to improve the efficiency of solid waste operations. From 1980 through 1983, the District placed over 75,000 supercans in use, primarily in Wards 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

The advantages of the supercan are improved cleanliness, additional refuse capacity and the ability to be handled mechanically. The supercans have been placed in all residential neighborhoods where collection trucks can enter the streets, alleys and housing structures to permit this type of once-a-week collection; nearly 70 percent of the residential collection is being handled with supercan, the most advanced level of mechanization.

In addition to private residential trash collections, the Department of Public Works cleans the streets and alleys and collects trash from public receptacles.

The District disposes of the solid waste which it collects through incineration at the Benning Road Solid Waste Reduction Center and at the Lorton, Virginia landfill. Private haulers utilize both the incinerator and the Lorton landfill on a scheduled fee basis. The issue facing the District in solid waste management is one of ensuring adequate long term disposal capacity at a reasonable cost.

Number Of Residences Served And Number Of Supercans

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Number of Residences	99,340	98,940	97,690	98,940	99,200
Supercans Added Each Year*	34,140	36,800	1,500	2,000	3,000
Tons Of Solid Waste Collection And Disposal					
Solid Waste Collection					
District Collection					
Residential	158,958	157,497	157,284	161,901	160,000
Public Receptacles	2,588	1,667	1,237	1,600	1,500
Streets and Alleys	14,942	13,272	14,055	14,500	15,000
Total	**176,488**	**172,436**	**175,576**	**178,001**	**176,500**
Percent Publicly Collected	38.6%	35.2%	33.3%	33.3%	32.7%
Private Collection	280,624	317,481	350,873	357,199	363,500
Percent Privately Collected	61.4%	64.8%	66.7%	66.7%	67.3%
Solid Waste Disposal					
Tons Incinerated	198,355	182,908	186,243	190,000	191,700
Tons Landfilled	258,757	307,009	340,206	345,200	348,300
Total	**457,112**	**489,917**	**526,449**	**535,200**	**540,000**

* Includes replacement supercans

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Public Safety

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Fire Services

One of the essential services which government provides to all citizens, visitors and properties is fire protection. The Fire Department attempts to prevent fires through inspection and removal of potential fire hazards. In order to extinguish the fires that do occur, the Fire Department maintains fire fighting companies throughout the District. In fiscal year 1985, the Department has 33 engine companies, 17 aerial ladder companies, 4 rescue squads and 1 fire boat. These units are organized into 8 battalions, which are located in 33 fire stations.

In addition to fire protection, the Department responds to floods, automobile, train and airplane crashes and performs special duties such as presidential helicopter escort and fire prevention at mass demonstrations. The District fire alarm statistics reveal that false alarms have been minimal in recent years, primarily due to the voice box alarm system.

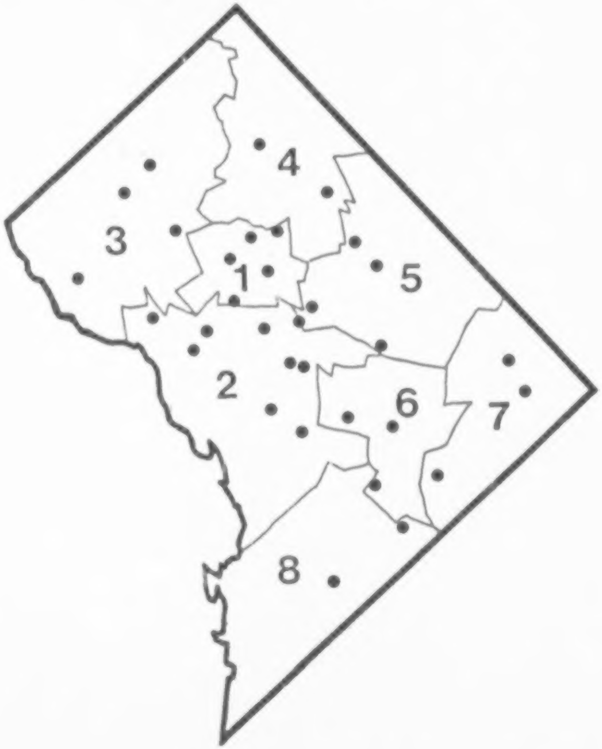
Fire Department Operating Statistics

	Fiscal Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Alarms	37,763	41,744	40,295	46,843
Percent False Alarms	3%	3%	3%	2%
Total Fires	6,891	6,353	6,188	4,755
Incendiary Fires[1]	8%	7%	7%	7%
Suspicious Fires[2]	2%	2%	1%	2%
Fire Injuries				
Firefighter Injuries	320	284	247	244
Civilian Injuries	280	276	259	200
Fire Deaths				
Firefighter Deaths	0	0	0	1
Civilian Deaths	29	21	16	35
Fire Loss in Millions	$17.2	$14.1	$27.4	$38.2
Fire Inspections	12,746	19,027	19,000	14,098
Firefighters	1,186	1,262	1,306	1,265
Firefighters per 1,000 population	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Number of Fire Stations Rehabilitated	0	1	3	2

[1] Of a criminal nature.
[2] Of a questionable nature.

Source: D.C. Fire Department

Location of Engine Companies by Ward



Fire Department Emergency Services

The Fire Department provides emergency ambulance service; fourteen basic life support units handle calls which are not immediately life threatening, and five advanced life support units handle patients whose lives or health are at risk. These units respond to over 90,000 calls a year. This exceptionally heavy workload results in the average response time of ambulances being higher than the District desires, and studies are currently underway to reduce the workload and improve response time. The average time between a call for help to an ambulance appearing on the scene was 9.2 minutes in 1984. With the addition of two more ambulance units in 1985 and another three units in 1986 and the implementation of new dispatch and control techniques, the response time is expected to improve.

The Department routinely dispatches basic and advanced life support ambulances and fire companies to serious emergencies such as traffic accidents, fires and explosions. About 60 percent of all calls result in a patient being transported to the hospital. In fiscal year 1984, there were 63,242 transports to the District hospitals. Over 15,471 or 25 percent of these ambulance trips originated in Ward 2. The high concentration of ambulance trips in Ward 2 reflects the presence of large numbers of workers during the day time hours in the central employment district. There is a charge of $55 for basic life support and $70 for advanced life support, per person for every transport. Total ambulance billings and collections have improved in recent years. In fiscal year 1984, $1.4 million was collected for ambulance services.

Summary Of Ambulance Services
Fiscal Year 1984

Ambulance Trips To Hospitals From The Scene Of The Emergency

Ward 1	9,198
2	15,471
3	3,358
4	5,351
5	8,293
6	8,193
7	6,731
8	6,647
Total	**63,242**

Hospital Destinations	Total Transports
Capitol Hill	6,212
Children's	3,099
Columbia	184
D.C. General	11,387
Georgetown University	3,312
George Washington University	7,301
Hadley Memorial	1,488
Howard University	7,679
Providence	3,533
Southeast Community	6,438
Sibley	814
Veterans Administration	1,560
Walter Reed	291
Washington Hospital Center	8,601
Washington Hospital MedStar	1,275
Others	68
Total	**63,242**

Source: D.C. Fire Department

Metropolitan Police Department

The Metropolitan Police Department has often been cited as the finest police force in the world. It has an average of 3,850 full-time police officers and 500 civilians serving the people in the District of Columbia in 1985. The Department has a wide variety of responsibilities in addition to those normally found in an urban setting. It provides escort services to the President and visiting foreign dignitaries. The Police Department must also cover numerous demonstrations conducted by those who come to petition the national government. The Department is charged with the responsibility of protecting both life and property of residents and the millions of visitors who come to the nation's capital each year. Within this broad mission, an attempt is made to reduce and prevent crime. Since 1981, there has been a 21 percent reduction in reported Part I offenses recorded.

To aid the Department in detecting and fighting crime, several program initiatives have been organized. The Narcotics Task Force was established in September 1982, to disrupt street sales of narcotics; its success can be measured by the 6,649 arrests for drug law violations. The Repeat Offenders Project, established in April 1982, targets individuals who have a known criminal record and has been extremely effective in apprehending recidivists. The Neighborhood Crime Watch Program, created in March 1981, involved some 93,000 citizens in crime prevention activities in fiscal year 1984.

The Department receives over one million calls on the 911 system which resulted in 656,028 radio dispatches during fiscal year 1984. Each call is recorded, screened and subsequently prioritized with the use of a Computer Aided Dispatch System. The Police Department is planning the installation of an enhanced 911 system. Among other advantages, the new system will automatically display a caller's location and telephone number in order that the police and ambulance can be dispatched if the caller fails to provide this information.

When calls are investigated, the police categorize the complaints that clearly indicate a violation of the law according to the Uniform Crime Reporting System, UCR, of the FBI. Serious crimes are categorized as Part I offenses; and those considered less serious, as Part II offenses. The UCR classification scheme ensures that even though crimes may have different titles under federal and local laws throughout the country, they can be indexed and tabulated in a uniform manner nationally.

Crime Index Offenses

Part I Crimes Reported

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Homicide	223	194	186	175
Rape	414	421	406	366
Robbery	10,399	9,137	7,698	6,087
Assault	3,432	3,645	3,646	4,097
Burglary	16,832	14,774	12,483	10,954
Larceny	32,845	33,435	29,405	27,471
Auto Theft	3,765	4,086	3,955	4,374
Arson	430	379	371	333
Total	**68,340**	**66,071**	**58,150**	**53,857**

Source: D.C. Metropolitan Police Department

Part II Crimes Reported

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Drugs	4,837	5,241	6,004	6,649
Vandalism	4,946	5,072	4,768	4,919
Simple Assault	1,870	1,769	1,952	2,211
Fugitive	1,983	1,154	975	723
Prostitution	1,029	1,212	1,547	1,757
Stolen Property	285	313	314	305
Weapons	794	886	817	889
Fraud	924	729	647	622
Forgery	971	530	550	462
Embezzlement	270	219	194	177
Sex Offenses	567	516	520	640
Other Part II	2,137	2,266	1,982	2,024
Total	**20,613**	**19,907**	**20,270**	**21,378**

Arrests

More adult suspects were apprehended for Part I crimes in 1984 than in each of the previous two years. For drug offenses, adult arrests in 1984 were higher than the previous three years, increasing 29 percent over the period. For Part II crimes adult arrests nearly equalled the previous year's level. There has been a decline in reported offenses for the same period. This means that the ratio of arrests to reported offenses has improved and that our efforts have a higher productivity rate. Juvenile arrests for Part I offenses declined almost sixteen percent from 1981 to 1984, while arrests for Part II offenses rose slightly.

Part I Arrests

	Adult				Juvenile			
	Calendar Year				Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1981	1982	1983	1984
Homicide	179	156	173	136	12	5	3	4
Rape	118	135	129	139	18	7	15	20
Robbery	1,448	1,224	1,153	1,023	462	457	434	388
Assault	1,388	1,475	1,491	1,602	228	200	203	238
Burglary	1,494	1,447	1,335	1,232	572	503	515	384
Larceny	3,770	3,467	3,508	3,635	768	724	648	512
Auto Theft	808	895	890	1,035	360	318	419	497
Arson	37	45	56	52	8	14	13	8
Total	**9,242**	**8,844**	**8,735**	**8,854**	**2,428**	**2,228**	**2,250**	**2,051**

Part II Arrests

	Adult				Juvenile			
	Calendar Year				Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1981	1982	1983	1984
Drug	6,065	6,555	7,622	7,821	343	316	439	635
Part II Crimes (Excluding Drugs)	20,154	21,906	23,443	23,229	676	731	646	675
Total	**26,219**	**28,461**	**31,065**	**31,050**	**1,019**	**1,047**	**1,085**	**1,310**

Source: D.C. Metropolitan Police Department

Pretrial Services Agency

The goal of the pretrial services is to facilitate appropriate nonfinancial release alternatives which ensure both court appearance and community safety. To address the problems of pretrial release, the D.C. Bail Project was established at Georgetown University. In 1966, Public Law 89-519 created the D.C. Bail Agency, and in 1970 Public Law 91-358 expanded the responsibilities of the agency. Public Law 95-388 of 1978 changed the name to Pretrial Services Agency.

The Pretrial Services Agency assists the courts of the District of Columbia in determining the eligibility of arrestees for pretrial release. The agency gathers background information on all arrestees and makes recommendations to the courts concerning appropriate conditions of pretrial release. If persons are released the agency monitors compliance with court-ordered release conditions and reports violations to the court.

The increase in arrests and the increased time from arrest to trial contributed to an increased workload under the supervision of the Pretrial Services Agency in the last three years. Without this program, greater numbers of persons would likely be detained in the D.C. Detention Facility. In March 1984, the Pretrial Services Agency, with a grant from the National Institute of Justice, initiated a drug screening program. All arrestees are being tested for use of the following controlled substances: heroin, PCP, cocaine, amphetamines and methadone. Furthermore, the urinalysis tests are used to conduct drug surveillance of pretrial releasees to insure that they are not violating conditions of their release. In 1984, a total of 12,277 tests were administered.

Contact With Arrestees

	Calendar Year				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Interviews	21,875	21,825	21,908	22,119	24,497
Court date notification letters	55,048	45,255	56,595	55,708	56,296
Follow-up telephone calls	65,774	34,847	36,152	34,167	20,385
In-person check-in visits	17,015	16,526	18,931	21,363	32,049
Violations sent to U.S. Attorney	1,000	930	1,010	1,184	2,298
Pretrial Compliance Reports	460	325	260	175	336
Service referrals to Veterans Administration, other public & private service agencies	NA	300	322	322	593
Appearance rate (percent)					
Felony	95%	95%	96%	96%	96%
Misdemeanor	92	92	93	94	95
Average rate	95	94	94	95	95

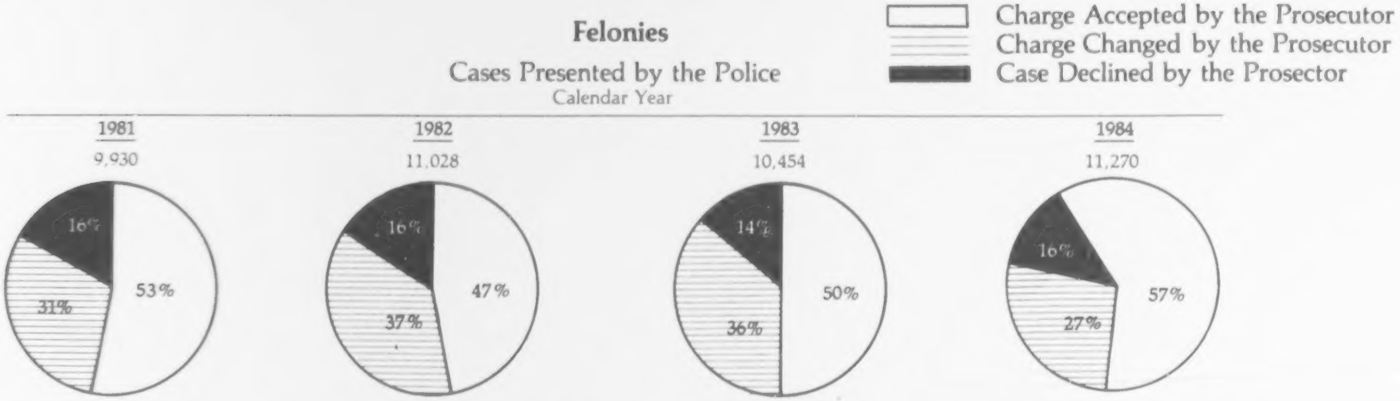
Source: D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

Adult Cases Presented By D.C. Police To The U.S. Attorney

After a suspect is charged with one or multiple offenses by the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, adult cases are forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's Office for review. Juvenile cases are forwarded to the District's Corporation Counsel.

The U.S. Attorney's Office examines the facts and evidence in adult cases and determines whether to accept the charge as presented by the police, change the charge or dismiss the case. If the decision is made to prosecute, the U.S. Attorney's Office files the charges with the court.

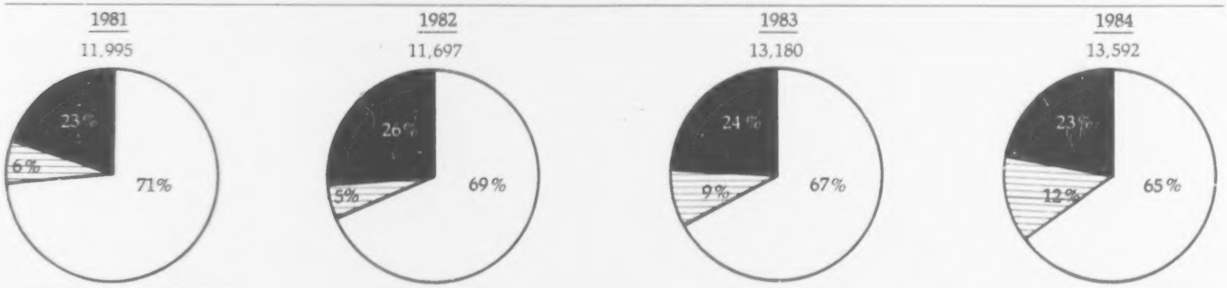
Over the past four years, nearly 85 percent of the felony cases annually presented by the police was filed by the U.S. Attorney. In 1984, 57 percent of the felony charges was accepted as presented, 27 percent was changed. The balance of 16 percent was declined. For misdemeanor cases in 1984, 77 percent was accepted for prosecution; the balance of 23 percent was declined. Of the cases accepted in 1983, about 12 percent had the charge changed.



Felonies

Cases Presented by the Police

Calendar Year



Misdemeanors

Cases Presented by the Police

Calendar Year

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS

Public Defender Service

The Public Defender Service, PDS, was created by the Court Reform Act of 1970 to provide legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings. Public Defender Service attorneys defend juveniles and adults charged with criminal offenses and also represent individuals at involuntary mental health commitment proceedings.

Under the Criminal Justice Act, CJA, of 1974, PDS is authorized to maintain a register of private attorneys to provide counsel to defendants, and is required to assist the court with the administration of the CJA program. In 1984, 28,466 persons were screened for financial eligibility for court appointed counsel. Private counsel CJA appointments were processed for 20,267 persons. Public Defender Service attorneys were assigned to 13 percent of the cases. Together, court appointed counsel represented nearly 89 percent of the defendants with charges filed against them. Under the Criminal Justice Act program, nearly $10 million was expended in fiscal year 1984 for the defense of indigent persons charged with criminal offenses.

Attorney Representation Of Indigent Defendants

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Financial Eligibility Interviews	23,992	25,897	28,466	29,000
Private Counsel Appointments Processed	18,817	18,425	20,267	21,280
Public Defender Service Representation: Cases Closed				
Trial Divison	2,585	2,091	2,012	2,150
Mental Health Division	720	809	793	800
Apellate Division	110	89	120	125
Miscellaneous Hearings	1,209	1,203	657	750
Correctional Services	184	154	160	165
Children's Center/Juvenile Services	--	1,070	1,100	1,120
Total	4,808	5,416	4,842	5,110

Source: D.C. Public Defender Service

Cases Filed In D.C. Superior Court

When the U.S Attorney prosecutes an adult offender, the case is filed in the criminal division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Small claims, landlord tenant actions and other civil matters are filed in the civil division of Superior Court. Divorces, mental health commitments and other family matters are filed in the Family Division. The number of cases filed in the District of Columbia Courts is shown below. An overall increase in the number of cases filed is projected. To handle an increasing caseload, an additional seven judges were approved by the Congress and appointed by the President in 1984. Three new hearing commissioners were also added in 1984 to handle the increasing number of pretrial arraignments.

New Case Filings

	Calendar Year							
	1981 Number	%	1982 Number	%	1983 Number	%	1984 Number	%
Criminal Division								
Felony Indictments	3,631	9%	3,934	9%	4,161	9%	5,261	11%
Felony Preindictments	7,319	18	7,078	17	7,066	16	8,736	18
Misdemeanors	15,578	38	16,179	39	17,343	38	16,169	34
D.C. Misdemeanors	3,813	9	4,244	10	4,467	10	4,519	9
Special Proceedings	1,899	5	2,154	5	1,873	4	1,856	4
Traffic	8,413	21	8,348	20	10,297	23	11,606	24
Subtotal	**40,653**	**100%**	**41,937**	**100%**	**45,207**	**100%**	**48,147**	**100%**
Civil Division								
Civil Actions	18,587	13%	16,569	13%	15,486	13%	14,443	12%
Landlord and Tenants	101,825	71	89,694	70	84,222	70	84,817	68
Small Claims	23,364	16	22,594	17	21,142	17	24,741	20
Subtotal	**143,776**	**100%**	**128,857**	**100%**	**120,850**	**100%**	**124,001**	**100%**

Cases Filed in D.C. Superior Court, continued

New Case Filings

	Calendar Year							
	1981 Number	%	1982 Number	%	1983 Number	%	1984 Number	%
Family Division								
Juvenile	4,323	28%	4,012	25%	4,129	23%	4,264	27%
Intrafamily	581	4	800	5	975	6	1,094	7
Neglect	436	3	432	3	470	3	492	3
Domestic Relations	8,733	58	8,143	51	8,487	48	6,059	39
Mental Health	823	5	1,527	10	1,596	9	1,646	11
Mental Retardation*	283	2	1,149	7	2,029	11	1,979	13
Subtotal	15,179	100%	16,063	100%	17,686	100%	15,534	100%
Tax Division								
Criminal Tax Cases	8	9%	5	5%	0	0%	0	0%
Civil Tax Cases	77	91	94	95	135	100	166	100
Subtotal	85	100%	99	100%	135	100%	166	100%
Auditor-Master	436		130		116		66	
Probate Division	2,970		2,849		2,829		3,014	
Grand Total	203,099		189,935		186,823		190,928	
Grand Total (Excluding Traffic)	194,686		181,587		176,526		179,322	

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* Includes review hearings.

Source: D.C. Superior Court, 1984 Annual Report

Disposition Of Court Appointed Counsel Cases

Legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings in criminal, juvenile and involuntary civil commitment cases is provided either by private attorneys through the Criminal Justice Act program or by Public Defender Service attorneys. The Public Defender Service, PDS, is an independent agency of the government. The disposition of all cases as well as those handled by PDS is indicated below.

Case Disposition

	All Cases Calendar Year			Public Defender Cases Fiscal Year		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
Felonies						
Dismissed*	520	520	661	308	283	181
Guilty Pleas	2,426	2,765	3,409	434	460	348
Jury Trials	551	618	630	77	73	79
Nonjury Trials	32	58	53	5	8	5
Other**	612	643	846	109	116	91
Total	**4,141**	**4,604**	**5,599**	**933**	**940**	**704**
Misdemeanors						
Dismissed	9,322	9,016	8,766	217	244	177
Guilty Pleas	6,126	7,167	6,573	174	223	130
Jury Trials	794	568	645	36	25	21
Nonjury Trials	165	306	490	4	1	8
Other	3,068	2,914	3,331	25	61	31
Total	**19,475**	**19,971**	**19,805**	**456**	**554**	**367**
Juvenile Cases						
Not Petitioned	1,188	1,207	1,131	NA	NA	NA
Dismissed**	1,203	1,247	1,194	130	165	145
Consent Decree	267	276	356	22	28	48
Adjudicated Not Guilty	NA	NA	NA	15	11	8
Committed to YSA	447	385	501	34	28	21
Probation	852	725	832	152	180	100
Other Sentence	NA	NA	NA	61	108	68
Total Adjudicated Guilty	**1,299**	**1,110**	**1,333**	**247**	**316**	**189**
Other***	41	122	252	130	74	68
Total	**3,998**	**3,962**	**4,266**	**544**	**594**	**458**

* Dismissed by court and dismissed prior to adjudication.

** Cases previously closed without a finding are now included as dismissed cases.

*** Includes suspended commitments.

Source: D.C. Public Defender Service
District of Columbia Superior Court

Court Outcomes

Adjudications of guilt are achieved through trial and plea bargaining. The majority of felony cases that go to trial result in findings of guilty. The time that elapses from arrest to trial completion decreased slightly between 1983 and 1984 reflecting increased judicial availability.

Percentage Distribution Of Guilty Findings And Other Dispositions Of Adult Felony And Misdemeanor Cases

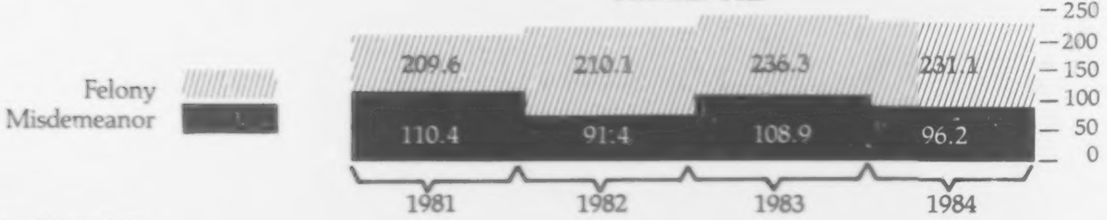
	Calendar Year							
	1981		1982		1983		1984	
Felony								
Guilty Finding	2,850	61%	2,661	61%	3,088	61%	3,754	64%
Dismissed, Not Guilty, Other	2,113	39	2,017	39	2,052	39	2,199	36
Total Felonies Disposed	4,963	100%	4,678	100%	5,140	100%	5,953	100%
Misdemeanor								
Guilty Finding	5,548	48%	7,204	48%	7,755	52%	7,238	52%
Dismissed or Not Guilty	5,188	52	6,666	52	6,258	48	6,430	48
Total Misdemeanors Disposed	10,736	100%	13,870	100%	14,013	100%	13,668	100%

Distribution Of Court Outcomes

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Felony				
Guilty Finding	2,850	2,661	3,088	3,754
Percent Pleas	85.1%	85.0%	85.8%	89.1%
Percent Jury and Bench Verdict	14.9	15.0	14.2	9.9
Misdemeanor				
Guilty Finding	5,548	7,204	7,755	7,238
Percent Pleas	91.6%	86.0%	93.2%	90.9%
Percent Jury and Bench Verdict	8.4	14.0	6.8	9.1

Average Number Of Days Elapsed From Arrest To Trial Completion

Calendar Year



Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS

District Of Columbia Court Of Appeals

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals is the highest court in the nation's capital and is comparable to a state supreme court. The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and eight associate judges. Cases are generally heard by panels of three judges; exceptional cases are heard by all nine judges. The Appeals Court hears and rules on decisions of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. As provided by D.C. Code Section 1-1510, the Appeals Court also reviews contested cases and rulings from administrative hearing judges, Mayoral Orders, and rules and regulations of agencies of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Council.

Appeals Filed And Disposed

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Filings				
Criminal	771	690	720	748
Civil	537	598	534	629
Agency	204	191	207	348
Special Proceedings	73	106	119	103
Total Filings	**1,585**	**1,585**	**1,580**	**1,828**
Dispositions	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518
Ratio of Dispositions to Filings Within the Year	78%	98%	100%	83%

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1984 Annual Report.*

Juvenile Justice System

The Youth Services Administration in the Department of Human Services is responsible for the care and supervision of juveniles who have been detained and/or committed for violations of the law or placed in the community in aftercare. The Department operates three facilities — the Receiving Home, Oak Hill and Cedar Knoll — which collectively have 228 beds. Cedar Knoll will be closed by the end of 1985 and juveniles who require secure detention will be housed in the Receiving Home. The other committed juveniles at Cedar Knoll will be placed in their own homes, youth group homes or foster homes with the provision of supportive services.

Juvenile offenders are tried in the Family Division of the District's Superior Court and are prosecuted by the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Juvenile court proceedings differ from adult proceedings in several respects. The initial hearing must be held within 24 hours of the youth being apprehended. At the initial hearing probable cause is established, and a decision is made as to whether the youth should be detained and in what setting. Youth may be held at the Receiving Home, a secure facility for juveniles, or placed in youth group homes.

In the District of Columbia there are no jury trials for youths. All proceedings are held before a judge. The trial is called a fact-finding hearing. If the juvenile is found guilty, the judge may order up to two years of commitment. The court must be petitioned for an extension of the commitment beyond the maximum of two years. Youth may be committed to either an institution or a community based residential placement.

As an alternative to residential placement, counselors supervise 372 committed youth as of April 1985, who are living in the community. In addition, 227 detained youth are being supervised in their own homes or in shelter homes.

Youth Under Court Orders

	Fiscal Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Detained				
Number Detained	1,607	1,676	1,592	1,525
Committed				
October 1 census	574	580	577	553
Admissions during year	358	342	337	330
In care during year	932	922	914	883
Discharged during year	352	345	361	323

Note all of the statistics regarding committed youth were changed from those published in *Indices*, 1984.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division and the Youth Services Administration

Detention Facility

The D.C. Detention Facility holds pre-trial detainees, unsentenced prisoners and sentenced prisoners, both male and female, who are serving up to a one-year sentence. Persons who are awaiting transfer to the District's prison at Lorton, Virginia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons and other jurisdictions also remain at the D.C. Detention Facility until their placement is accomplished.

In 1984, when calculated on an annual average basis, over half of the population of the D.C. Detention Facility were unsentenced detained individuals. Another 40 percent were persons serving up to a one year sentence and 10 percent were persons who were incarcerated due to violations of their parole. The largest increases in the Detention Facility's population in the last four years have been in the number of sentenced and unsentenced male felons and in the number of sentenced females. The District is currently involved in litigation in the U.S. District Court regarding overcrowding.

Annual Average Population Of The D.C. Detention Facility*

	Calendar Year			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Unsentenced				
Male Felons	387	556	668	671
Male Misdemeanants	282	253	200	259
Female Felons	27	42	47	41
Female Misdemeanants	32	36	34	31
Subtotal Unsentenced	**728**	**887**	**949**	**1,002**
Sentenced				
Male Felons	256	482	640	510
Male Misdemeanants	252	212	204	174
Female Felons	40	62	79	76
Female Misdemeanants	36	50	84	75
Subtotal Sentenced	**584**	**806**	**1,007**	**835**
Incarcerated Parolees	154	226	254	221
Average Total	**1,466**	**1,919**	**2,210**	**2,058**

* Derived from the census as of mid-month for a twelve-month period.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

New Commitments By Offense

In calendar year 1984, 1,018 persons were committed to the D.C. Department of Corrections to serve prison sentences. There was a total of 361 young adult males, who were sentenced under the federal *Youth Corrections Act*, and 657 male adults. Robbery was the most frequent sentence followed by homicide, drug and burglary sentences. Homicide carried the longest minimum sentence with a weighted average for adults of 14.7 years. These commitments include only newly sentenced adult and youth offenders processed through the Diagnostic Unit during 1984. A mandatory sentencing law took effect in June 1983. All persons convicted of committing violent crimes with a weapon or who are convicted of selling drugs or possession of drugs with the intent to distribute are given mandatory sentences.

Felons Entering Lorton*

Calendar Year 1984

Sentence**	Number of Persons			Percent of Total		Weighted Average Minimum Sentence Adults Only***
	Youth	Adults	Total	Youth	Adult	
Homicide	14	110	124	3.9%	16.8%	14.7 years
Robbery	91	239	330	25.2	36.5	7.2
Drugs	75	55	130	21.0	8.4	3.7
Burglary	33	67	100	9.1	10.2	5.1
Assault	20	38	58	5.5	5.8	6.5
Rape	7	36	43	2.0	5.5	8.7
Larceny	12	17	29	3.3	2.6	3.8
Auto Theft	14	7	21	3.9	1.1	3.3
Other Felonies	29	31	60	8.0	4.7	6.5
Forgeries	2	4	6	.5	.6	4.6
Weapons	22	27	49	6.1	4.1	4.1
Sex Offenses	4	16	20	1.1	2.4	4.8
Escape	7	9	16	2.0	1.1	1.4
Other Charges	31	1	32	8.6	.2	1.8
Total	361	657	1,018	100.0%	100.0%	5.4

* The number includes only those newly sentenced men processed through the Diagnostic Unit.

** In the case of multiple convictions, the man is classified under the sentence with the most serious conviction.

*** The weighted average minimum sentence is calculated on the aggregated sentence in the case of persons having multiple convictions.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Imprisonment

The District operates a state corrections system for persons sentenced by the court to incarceration. The District's "state" prison is located at Lorton, Virginia, where it was built in 1916. The 3,600 acre reservation includes minimum, medium and maximum security facilities and facilities for young adults. The adult facilities house male prisoners convicted of felony offenses and certain sentenced misdemeanants. The Youth Centers I and II house young adults when committed under the federal Youth Corrections Act which covers ages 18 up to 22. In 1984, in the 98th session of Congress, the federal *Youth Corrections Act* was repealed. The District is now examining its options for alternatives to sentencing young adult offenders.

Many male prisoners are placed in Federal Bureau of Prisons institutions. These placements are at the discretion of the courts. Most women prisoners who have been sentenced for more than one year are housed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons facility at Alderson, West Virginia.

The incarcerated population in the District's criminal justice system increased significantly from 1981 to 1984. This reflects an increasing number of arrests, guilty dispositions, persons denied pre-trial release and mandatory sentencing. The District expanded the capacity for sentenced prisoners by 1,887 beds from 1980 to 1985.

The Metropolitan Police Department has experienced a reduction in certain reported index crimes in recent years. This reduction in crime may have an impact on the need for future capacity. With this trend and a decrease in the population sector most frequently involved in crime, the male population between the ages of 20-29, projections are that the incarcerated population will grow moderately over the next few years and begin to stabilize through 1990. The District of Columbia is presently looking at federal land sites that could be used for a prison.

Sentenced Prisoners

	December 1982		December 1983		December 1984	
	Capacity	Census	Capacity	Census	Capacity	Census
D.C. Detention Facility Sentenced Population	*	930	*	1,004	*	1,217
Lorton Central Facility	1,162	1,221	1,166	1,110	1,166	1,164
Minimum Security	252	214	300	300	300	288
Maximum Security	456	453	536	531	536	533
Occoquan I	398	417	436	391	436	410
Occoquan II	Not Open		450	301	450	456
Youth Center I	350	343	406	379	406	397
Youth Center II	191	189	250	244	250	246
Total	**2,809**	**2,837**	**3,544**	**3,256**	**3,544**	**3,494**
Halfway Houses	272	250	302	284	302	261
D.C. Prisoners Housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons (Female)		1,211(120)		1,272(120)		1,420(126)
Total		**5,288**		**5,816**		**6,392**

* The capacity is subject to court review; there are 1,378 single cells, 479 are for sentenced prisoners

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Training Programs In Prison

In fiscal year 1984, initiatives were undertaken in the D.C. Detention Facility and at Lorton to expand educational opportunities for inmates. The program was initiated by the Congress with $22.3 million to demonstrate that a concentrated effort to educate and train prisoners can lead to greater success in community living. The expansion of the program is reflected in academic enrollments which rose from 800 inmates to 1,500. Enrollment levels are planned to increase even further in fiscal year 1985.

Vocational training is an important part of the prison education program. Among the trades and occupations available in the program are auto body repair, auto mechanics, barbering, bricklaying and culinary arts. Participation in vocational programs has been increasing for the last four years.

Academic Enrollments

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Total Academic Enrollments	**834**	**750**	**800**	**1,500**	**2,000**
GED Preparation Students	167	150	180	305	350
Basic Literacy Students	125	112	120	355	355
Adult Basic Education	542	448	500	840	1,295

Vocational Participation

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	Planned 1985
Total Enrollments	**245**	**280**	**206**	**429**	**600**
Completions of Vocational Training	93	108	120	160	300

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

District Parole

A sentenced adult offender is normally eligible for parole after serving the minimum sentence ordered by the court. When a person becomes eligible for parole, a hearing is held before the D.C. Parole Board. In 1984, 59 percent of the adult applicants were granted parole at the time of the initial hearing before the Parole Board.

As conditions of parole, the offender must have a job and a place to live in the community. Parolees are placed in the community under the supervision of the D.C. Department of Corrections until the term of the sentence expires. The department has a staff of 36 parole officers, and the present caseload is now 62 parolees per officer.

During 1984, a total of 1,175 persons were released to parole. In 1984, 466 persons successfully completed serving their term on parole, while 387 persons had their parole revoked.

In fiscal year 1985, new parole guidelines have been developed for the Parole Board. These guidelines establish empirically based criteria upon which parole release decisions are made.

Persons On Parole

	Calendar Year				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Annual Average Parole Population	2,253	2,317	2,130	2,184	2,226
Releases to Parole	1,367	1,265	1,296	1,537	1,175
Expiration of Parole	458	439	495	473	466
Parole Revocations	247	310	332	298	387

Source: D.C. Parole Board
D.C. Department of Corrections

Court Probation

Probation is a sentence for a less serious offense ordered by the court at the time the judge disposes the case. The judge may order a split sentence, which requires the offender to spend a period of time imprisoned and the rest of the sentence in the community on probation. Thus, probation often serves as an alternative to incarceration. In calendar year 1984, the probation office had a staff of 151 adult probation officers, and the caseload was 81 probationers per probation officer.

Court Probation

	Calendar Year				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Cases As Of December 31					
Adult Services	6,562	7,982	7,841	9,919	10,713
Family Services	1,248	1,176	1,164	223	182
Diversion	225	430	334	428	377
Juvenile	1,019	993	791	723	897
Total	9,054	10,581	10,130	11,293	12,169
Total Cases Assigned					
Adult Services	5,136	6,663	7,251	9,344	9,225
Family Services	394	211	198	161	107
Diversion	934	1,779	1,334	1,409	1,497
Juvenile	1,477	1,264	883	753	939
Total	7,941	9,917	9,666	11,667	11,768
Total Cases Removed					
Adult Services	4,041	5,243	7,392	7,266	8,469
Family Services	327	283	210	1,102	148
Diversion	1,158	1,574	1,430	1,315	1,539
Juvenile	1,587	1,290	1,085	821	765
Total	7,113	8,390	10,117	10,504	10,921
Average Number Of Probation Officer Positions					
Adult Services	76	78	91	94	96
Family	18	16	12	13	14
Diversion	*	*	*	*	*
Juvenile	48	53	44	41	41
Total	142	147	147	148	151

* Positions included in other services divisions.

Source: D.C. Superior Court, 1984 Annual Report

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